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THE IDIOT BOY.

[The Philadelphia *Press* quotes the following beautiful poem, and says: "Those who have heard this touching effusion recited by the celebrated tragedian, Mr. Forrest, will never forget either the pathos with which he renders it, or his simple, affecting introduction to it. Mr. Forrest thinks the writer was the brother of the poet Southey; but whoever he was his name should be connected with, whenever published or read, what will awaken the most melancholy and pleasing emotions."]

It had pleased God to form poor Ned
A thing of idiot mind,
Yet to the poor unreas'ning boy
God had not been unkind.

Old Sarah loved her helpless child,
Whom helplessness made dear,
And life was everything to him
Who knew no hope or fear.

She knew his wants, she understood
Each half artic'late call,
For he was everything to her,
And she to him was all.

And so for many year they lived,
Nor knew a wish beside,
But age at length on Sarah came,
And she fell sick and died.

He tried in vain to 'waken her,
He called her o'er and o'er;
They told him she was dead—the words
To him no import bore.

They closed her eyes and shrouded her
Whilst he stood wond'ring by
And when they bore her to the grave
He followed silently.

They laid her in the narrow house,
And sung the funeral stave,
And when the mournful train dispersed
He loitered by the grave.

The rabble boys that used to jeer
Whene'er they saw poor Ned,
Now stood and watch'd him at the grave,
And not a word was said.

They came and went and came again,
And night at last drew on;
Yet still he lingered at the place
'Till every one had gone

And when he found himself alone
He quick removed the clay
And raised the coffin in his arms
And bore it quick away.

Straight went he to his mother's cot
And laid it on the floor,
And with the eagerness of joy
He barred the cottage door.

At once he placed his mother's corpse
Upright within her chair,
And then he heaped the hearth and blew
The kindling fire with care.

She now was in her wonted chair,
It was her wonted place,
And bright the fire blazed and flashed,
Reflected from her face.

Then bending down he'd feel her hands,
Anon her face behold;
Why, mother, do you look so pale—
And why are you so cold?

And when the neighbors on next morn
Had forced the cottage door
Old Sarah's corpse was in the chair,
And Ned's was on the floor.

It had pleased God from this poor boy
His only friend to call,
Yet God was not unkind to him,
For death restored him all.

THE OLD STORY.

One beguiling and one beguiled,
A bearded man by a mere slim child;
Two blue eyes 'neath a scarlet hood,
Two forms under a tree in the wood.

Two blue eyes may beguile a king;
Golden hair is a dangerous thing,
And an artful glance of seeming shy,
Sure to attract a lover's eye.

Two names cut in the beech tree deep,
Two young hearts in a flutter keep;
Clasped hands lingering on the bark—
Was that a kiss or a whisper? Hark!

Who speaks low, with an earnest breath,
Speaks of a love that shall last till death,
Who looks down with a tearful eye,
Half with a smile, and half with a sigh?

'Tis the old, old story I suppose,
And the pulpit at last the lesson knows;
Ever 'twas thus, and 'twill ever be
When the world has forgotten both you and me.

NUMBER FOUR.

BY NELLIE HAMILTON.

Reader, I have changed my mind. I once thought "there was luck in odd numbers." But when I see Miss Marianne (now Mrs. Dr. Goodspeed) buxom and forty, radiant with smiles, on the platform of the cars, now returning from a wedding tour, I take that peculiarly feminine privilege of just changing my mind.

Yes, Mrs. Goodspeed No. 4, the bride of a week, stands looking admiringly upon her husband. What good thing has he done to become the owner of four rich wives? I have known the Doctor all my life, and must confess he was a good man, who made his daily rounds in an easy carriage. He did not often make mistakes. I recollect that he once sent arsenic to an unfortunate patient when he intended to give quinine; and on other occasions morphine instead of Seidlitz powders. But the patients died easy; and besides, they were getting infirm, and could not have lived long; but I never heard that any mistake of that kind had anything to do with the demise of the departed three.

But we must not leave the newly married pair any longer—indeed, we have already been away too long; for it rains, and the doctor's fine broadcloth and his wife's gray poplin dress will not be improved by the large falling drops. But the lady still smiles; and an old maid, with a thin, sharp face, standing in the door of the depot, says it is because she is so delighted to get married.

An awkward, half grown young man, with a vacant expression of countenance, drives up with an easy carriage. He is the doctor's assistant, for a phrenologist had told him years ago that he would rise high in the medical profession some day, if he applied his talents in that direction. He has now been studying vigorously for fourteen months, and has been able, within the last fortnight, to tell the difference between hyoscyamus and digitalis, which is a hopeful sign; and he is, also, sole possessor of an aquarium, occupied at present by a frog and two leeches. The indications of learning and deep research give him already much importance throughout the village.

The student greets the doctor and his bride cordially, but bluntly. He has noticed that distinguished physicians are usually unpolished and gruff in manner, and he affects bluntness on that account.

Once seated in his carriage, the doctor feels very comfortable, for he does not like to travel; and a short drive brings them to his own dwelling, which a rude boy across the way persists in calling a pill box. The twain entered the door, and for the first time the bride beheld the interior of her new abode. The rooms were dark and gloomy, for the shutters were closed, and the housekeeper sad and silent. A neighbor called the doctor away for professional advice, and his wife seated herself in an arm chair before the fire. While doing so the town clock struck four.

She was not a nervous woman, but being somewhat fatigued with traveling, her thoughts would not be easily controlled. "Yes," thought she, "the very clock at my entrance reminds me that I am the fourth wife;" and the thought, for the first time, gave her pain. She was glad that her husband's stay was protracted, so that her meditations might not be disturbed. In a few moments she fell asleep and entered the land of dreams.

She is transported to a neat farm-house. The floor is covered with a gay, striped carpet, and the fire sends a cheerful glow from the old fashioned fire-place. An old lady and her husband sit prim and upright in their Sunday attire; and a few friends and neighbors are ranged silently round the room. Soon the door opens, and a young man in new homespun clothes appears, ruddy with health and happiness. The brown curls cluster round his noble brow, and the gentle creature, leaning on his arm, looks trustingly to him. Her muslin dress, and wreath of pure white flowers, assure us that she is about to become a bride, even before the venerable pastor speaks the words that make them one. Something tells No. 4 that this young man is the doctor, with his first and only love, the bride of his youth.

The scene is changed. She stands by an open grave. The same clergyman is there but his voice is choked with sobs, for he can find no words to sooth that young stricken husband, whose darling Lucy, with her infant child resting on her bosom, are being lowered into the grave, there to rest until the resurrection morning.

Again she sees her husband, still young, although his face wears a sad expression. He is talking with a woman who is weeping. Her deep mourning dress tells us that she is a widow; and the doctor had attended her deceased husband in his last illness. They sit together on the portico of her pleasant cottage, and their talk becomes more cheerful. The silver moon beams brightly, and the hours pass unheeded away. The doctor still lingers, for they have sympathized with each other's sorrows until he feels that life might still be cheerful, could he win this yet handsome woman to gladden his fireside. A few low words are spoken and another bride gladdens his lonely dwelling. But the charm of youth's bright dream is gone; each have past memories upon which they dwell alone. Death claimed her in a few short months, and she joyfully obeyed the summons, for she looked forward to a bright reunion with the husband of her early days.

No violent grief betrayed the sorrow of the bereaved husband. But another shadow rested on his heart; for many an unselfish act of the departed now came rushing back upon his memory, like an echo of sweet music after the song has ceased.

Another form appears, dim and shadowy, in the twilight gloom. She is an orphan, sad, silent and alone. A kindly chord in the doctor's heart is touched, and he offers her his heart and hand—and they are married. Together they live for many years, a living mystery to the practical man by her side. Lonely and isolated her life had passed, and she had never sought companionship save with her own thoughts. Joy and sorrow, age and childhood, youth and beauty, brought no look of brightness to her face. She shrank from sympathy and friendship with an icy coldness; and when she died, few tears fell upon the spiritually calm and beautiful face resting within the coffin.

And now the dreamer is carried back to her city home. She sees the large, showy parlor of her late boarding house. A lawyer sits by the grate with contracted brow, pondering upon the speech he is to make to-morrow, which if successful, will bring a goodly amount to his pocket, now heavy with greenbacks. A well known merchant sits with smiling countenance, too happy for words, for he has made a princely fortune this day; but a broker sits gloomy and abstracted, for he has speculated largely in stocks, which are nearly worthless. But now she starts, for she beholds herself open the door, and enter the room. She is glad; all are preoccupied—for unbidden thoughts like these rush through her brain:

"To day I am forty years old. From the day I emerged from the school-room I have been a heartless woman of fashion. I see, during the whole course of my past life, no record save that of balls, parties, flirtations, wasted talents and neglected opportunities; and more than half the allotted span of human life is passed without one noble word or deed to mark its flight. But I will not think—it is time to act. How dreadful! I have, without one thought of old age, arrived at its threshold without getting married. Bah!"

The door now again opens, and the doctor appears, erect and portly, quite gray, and sixty years of age. "No matter," said the speaker, "he shall be my victim." She soon gets introduced; and the doctor, though at first silent and reserved, is soon flattered and pleased by her sweet smiles. A few more interviews, and a fourth marriage contract is fulfilled; and, without soul or feeling, she is entering upon a new state of existence.

She awoke, and tears were streaming down her cheeks. The fire had burned low, and the ashes were dull and dead. The doctor had not arrived; and she had need of leisure to compose herself, and reflect upon her future course. A wise thought dawned upon her soul—she would pray; and her voice went up in a short, earnest petition to her heavenly Father.

She arose a changed woman. Her course was decided upon; and for her to decide was to act. She would lead such a life, with God's help, as would advance His glory upon earth; and when death called her away, she would live in the memory of those with whom she had mingled on earth, and not leave a blank record behind her, as the doctor's other wives had done. She knew they were good and blameless women; but what had they done for others? "Peaceful they lived, peaceful they died." She would do that and more.

And now she calls the housekeeper. A bright fire is soon rekindled, and lamps are lighted and brought into the parlor. She calls upon the doctor's assistant, who cheerfully helps her in unpacking some fine paintings and beautiful vases. These are tastefully arranged, as is also a handsome center-table, with books of elegant binding, and all the late literary journals thrown carelessly upon it. She also twines some rich camelias in her own dark hair, and throws open the long-neglected piano. In the midst of a favorite song she is roused by the touch of a loving hand upon her shoulder. She turns and sees her husband, his eyes bright with tears.

"Marianne," he says, "I did not know that you could sing so sweetly; and how bright my home appears, and I find you looking so happy. I did not expect it." She laid her hand lovingly upon his shoulder, and they were quite happy, and felt almost young again.

People soon began to say that old Dr. Goodspeed loved his fourth wife best of all; for he could not bear to take his daily rounds without she sat by his side; and his patients longed for the sound of her gentle voice; that when she could not go, she sent nice broths and jellies to tempt the appetite. Even the rude boy across the way no longer calls the doctor's house a pill-box; for how can he, when the windows are filled with roses and geraniums and cages of sweet singing birds. The doctor had never found time to go to church on Sundays; but now he is seldom absent, and the hitherto neglected contribution box now stops at his pew. Family prayers daily ascend from his dwelling, and the poor and infirm find ready sympathy from their kind hearts. The doctor and his wife are both growing old; but I think she will survive him. Yet the end will soon come to both, and they will meet in that "better land," where "there is no marrying or giving in marriage, but where all are as the angels in heaven."—*Peterson's Magazine.*

A HEN IN THE CARS.

One of Barry's "Out of Town" Experiences.

I lost my black-and-tan hen bringing her home. And this was the way it came to pass. I had her, with the other fowls I bought, secured in a large wicker basket, and had brought them in safety to the railroad, and placed them under the seat which I occupied in the car. It being a warm day, I hoped, because of the greater comfort it would yield me, to occupy it alone, and had consequently disposed beside me the various packages and newspapers which a dweller out of town is accustomed to carry with him whenever he goes home. I had buried myself, figuratively speaking, in the last number of the *Atlantic*, and was so absorbed in its perusal that I failed to perceive the inquiring glances cast by the passengers, as they passed through the cars, at the unoccupied seat. I knew they would find plenty of seats in the rear cars, or on the sunny side of almost any one in the train. Consequently I made up my mind not to make room for any one beside me, unless asked so to do. I might have had for a neighbor a nice young lady, as sweet as lavender, and wearing the coolest of muslin gowns, if I had chosen to offer one a seat; but I neglected all the pleasant opportunities which arose for so doing, and was just congratulating myself—for the cars were in motion—on having a seat to myself, when a fat old lady, with a bandbox and basket, a parasol and a palm-leaf fan, wearing the warmest of black bombazine dresses, and looking most distressedly red-hot and suffocated, made her appearance down the aisle, coming towards me. I lifted my eyes from the page before me, where I had been reading about the honey-makers till the murmurs of the bees filled my mind, the perfume of clover-tops my nostrils, and the flavor of honey my tongue, and looked about me. Every seat was filled, and I knew there was no help for me; my time had come. So making a virtue of necessity, I moved, as the old lady got near, and offered her part of the seat. She took it with many thanks, regretting she was so large and fleshy, as she knew she should seriously incommode me.

"But Providence, kind sir," she said, "does not permit us to choose our mortal tabernacles of flesh, else I would have been spared the discomfort which is now likely to be yours."

I begged the old lady to make no apologies for her size, although the seat, I said, really might have been a trifle wider, thereby rendering it more comfortable for each of us, yet that she could be thankful I was not a large man. She said she was, and she had no doubt, either, but that I was myself.

I replied I was, on this occasion, but that, as a general rule, it was not applicable. I would prefer to be a little stouter and heavier that I am; still, as she justly remarked, "one cannot control these matters."

"For my part," I continued, "I like fleshy persons; they are almost invariably good-natured, kind-hearted, and jovial. I had a grandmother once—rest her soul in peace; she is dead and gone these many-a-year—who was much stouter even than you; and, though she was prone to regret her size, I wouldn't have had a single ounce of her flesh removed for anything. There wasn't too much of that old lady for me to love, I assure you. Besides, I always had an idea that it was because my grandmother was so large that she used to cut me such great slices of poundcake whenever I visited her. If she had been a thin, bean-poleish kind of a woman, the pieces of cake, I imagine, would have been of the same character."

The old lady at my side looked benignly upon me, and said that she believed I was right. She had an idea though, she said, of trying that new plan of reducing one's flesh, of which she'd heard so much talk,—the what-do-you-call-it system.

"Oh, the Banting," I said.

"Yes," she replied, "that is it; though I shouldn't like to be obliged to give up bread. I don't believe, though, after all, that I shall adopt that—what is it system?"

"The Banting," I answered.

"Oh, yes, I'll remember it now," she replied,—"Banting. I've only to think of bantams, and that will remind me of it. Now, do you know," she continued, "that I've imagined, ever since I've been here, that I heard hens making a noise?"

"I think it very probable," I replied; "for, the fact is, I have a half dozen of fowls in the basket under the seat. I've a couple of bantams there, and a black-and-tan hen which is just the prettiest little fowl you ever saw."

"Now, do tell," said she:—"but what kind of a hen did you call it,—a black and what?"

"Black-and-tan," I answered.

"Well, now, really," said she, "I know a good deal about fowls, but I never heard before of one of that kind; and if you could let me see that hen I would regard it as a great favor."

Thereupon I managed, with considerable trouble, to get the cover of the basket opened, and take out the aforementioned black-and-tan. We were just approaching the Harlem tunnel, and before the old lady had an opportunity to examine her henship, we had passed into the darkness. Suddenly the hen, which had been lying perfectly quiet, struggled from my grasp, and before I could recover it, was flying through the car, striking with her wings the bonnets of the ladies, and knocking off the hats of the men. The commotion was fearful—the women shrieked, the men swore and the affrighted hen kept blindly flying about. None, however, knew what it was, but the general impression seemed to be that it was an invention of the rebels—a kind of flying infernal machine—for the destruction of the inmates of the car.

When we reached daylight again the mystery was explained, and, with shouts of laughter from some and invectives from others, the owner of the unfortunate hen was called for, and, after many urgent requests, I at last rose, and sought to apologize for the annoyance I had unintentionally caused. The passengers generally accepted the apology, but one or two individuals said I ought to be prosecuted and made to pay roundly for the fright my hen had occasioned. All this while the black-and-tan was running about under the seats poked at with canes and umbrellas, and finally took refuge, just as I joined in the pursuit, under the hoops of a sour looking, tall, and bony maiden lady of an uncertain age, who sat in the adjoining seat to me, and who I noticed had turned a scornful look at me when I eulogized fat people. For a moment she screeched hysterically, and then fainted away; at the same time the hen gained the door of the car, which the conductor opened on his way to collect the tickets, and before I could grasp her had flown, screaming, off of the platform, and alighted in the charming village of Yorkville, where she now, doubtless, is experiencing the hospitality of that delightful suburban retreat.

In my efforts to catch her I came near falling headlong from the cars, and, if the brakeman had not caught me, I should have followed after the hen. When I reentered the car I was confronted by a lively old gentleman with a rubicund nose, and a gold-headed cane which he flourished energetically, who desired to know what the deuce I meant by insulting his sister.

I assured him that I had no intention of doing any such thing, and was exceedingly sorry that my little black-and-tan—mine, alas! no longer—had created such a serious disturbance.

The old gentleman, however, refused to listen to my explanations, until the old lady who had occupied the seat with me came to the rescue, and assured the would-be belligerent that it was entirely her fault that the fearful scene through which we had just passed had occurred. There was something about that old lady's voice of a soothing nature, or, it may be, something magical in her touch, when she laid her hand softly upon the arm of the excited old gentleman, that acted like an opiate upon his anger.

He yielded gracefully to her persuasions, and assured her that it gave him great pleasure to listen to her explanations, and that, moreover, he was convinced that his sister was a fool, and it was confounded nonsense for her to act as she did.

Meanwhile my old lady had, by the aid of salts, camphor, and other medicinal compounds, of which she appeared to have a large supply in her satchel, restored the thin lady to consciousness.

The excitement after a while subsided, and when I reached my stopping-place, I gave up my seat to the aforesaid old gentleman, who appeared delighted to take possession of it, and shook hands with me with great cordiality at parting.

Whether I shall ever duplicate that black-and-tan remains to be seen; but at present, my wife, who is of a saving turn of mind, objects seriously to my paying so high for any kind of a hen. The common hens, which lay one egg a day, she says, are good enough for our poultry-yard, and she trusts I will not spend any more money in buying new-fangled cocks and hens.—*Out of Town.*

The Mole.

Dull and sombre as the mole appears to be, it is by far the fiercest and most active animal within the British isles. Indeed, so remarkable is it for both these qualities, that I doubt whether the great fear of tropical climates can equal it either in ferocity, activity or voracity. From seeing the animal eat, I can readily conceive the fury with which it must be animated when it fights, and can perfectly appreciate the truth of the assertion, that it has been observed to fling itself upon a small bird, tear its body open, and to devour it while still palpitating with life. nothing short of this fiery energy could sustain an animal in the life-long task of forcing itself through the solid earth; and it may well be imagined that when two male moles of equal strength happen to meet, the combat must be of the most furious kind. Size is only of relative importance; and, in point of fact, a battle between two moles is as tremendous as between two lions, if not more so, because the mole is more courageous than the lion, and, relatively speaking, is far more powerful, and armed with weapons far more destructive.

Magnify the mole to the size of the lion, and you will have a beast more terrible than the world has yet seen. Though nearly blind, and therefore incapable of following prey by sight, it would be active beyond conception, springing this way and that way as it goes along, so as to cover a large amount of space, leaping with lightning quickness upon any animal which it met, rending it to pieces in a moment, thrusting its blood thirsty snout into the body of its victim, eating the still warm and bleeding flesh, and instantly searching for fresh prey. Such a creature would, without the least hesitation, devour a serpent twenty feet in length, and so terrible would be its voracity that it would eat twenty or thirty such snakes in a day. With one grasp of its teeth and one stroke of its claws it could tear an ox asunder; and if it should happen to enter a fold of sheep or an enclosure of cattle it would kill them all for mere lust of slaughter. There are many burrowing animals, but the mole is emphatically the burrower, and absolutely riots in the exuberance of animal spirits and muscular activity, passing through the earth almost like fish through the water, and giving to its strange, and apparently sombre life, a poetry and interest which we fail to find in the lives of many creatures more richly endowed with external beauty.—*Homes Without Hands.*

OPEN POLAR SEA.

The following description of an Arctic sunrise is extracted from Dr. Hays's "Open Polar Sea." After the long winter of continued darkness, Dr. Hays, in company with two companions, visited the outer point of his winter harbor, on the 18th of February, on which day it was calculated the sun would appear. Their calculation happily proved correct.

"And now we were bathing in the atmosphere of other days. The friend of all hopeful associations had come back again to put a new glow into our hearts. He had returned after an absence of one hundred and twenty-six days to revive a slumbering world; and as I looked upon his face again, after this long interval, I did not wonder that there should be men to bow the knee and worship him and proclaim him 'The eye of God.' The parent of light and life everywhere, he is the same within these solitudes. The germ awaits him here as in the Orient; but there it rests only through the short hours of a Summer night, while here it reposes for months under a sheet of snows. But after a while the bright sun will tear this sheet asunder, and will tumble it in gushing fountains to the sea, and will kiss the cold earth, and give it warmth and life; and the flowers will bud and bloom, and will turn their tiny faces smilingly and gratefully up to him, as he wanders over these ancient hills in the long Summer. The very glaciers will weep tears of joy at his coming. The ice will loose its iron grip upon the waters, and will let the wild waves play in freedom. The reindeer will skip gleefully over the mountains to welcome his coming, and will look longingly to him for green pastures. The sea-fowls, knowing that he will give them a resting place for their feet on the rocky islands, will come to seek the moss-beds which he spreads for their nests; and the sparrows will come on his life-giving rays, and will sing their love songs through the endless day."

Sharp Practice in California.

News came to San Francisco of the failure of a large banking and commission house in the Sandwich Islands having extensive relations in California. Two rival parties were eager instantly to get to Honolulu to save the pieces and reconstruct on the ruins. The only regular modes of conveyance were slow and uncertain sailing vessels. But the United steamer Vanderbilt was going in a day or two to carry Queen Emma home, and a representative of one of the parties had contrived to secure permission to go out in her. But the other side made such representations of the impropriety of a United States steamer taking mercantile passengers as induced the Admiral to recall the permission and forbid anybody's going in the Vanderbilt. So far good. But now the lawyer of the second party, representing the creditors, wanted to go farther and get carried on the steamer himself; it was a delicate matter, but diplomacy succeeded, and he shipped finally as captain's clerk, got rapidly to Honolulu, and was gobbling up the remains of the fallen house on shore, when the agent of the other parties, having taken a fast sailing vessel, appeared on the arena. Baffled on shore, the latter went aboard the Vanderbilt, and revealed the whole story. The old Admiral was irate at the way he and his ship had been used, and peremptorily ordered his captain's clerk aboard the vessel, and served notice on him that he could not resign his place, but must accompany the steamer to Aspinwall and Valparaiso, whither she would speedily sail. The story breaks off here; but the lawyer may safely be trusted, having cared for his clients, to take care of himself. He is a Springfield boy.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

The Pacific Pearl Company.

Panama correspondence reports the operations at that place of a company recently organized by wealthy capitalists in New York, called the Pacific Pearl Company. The Company intends to operate at the Pearl Islands, about thirty miles from Panama. A sub marine boat has arrived, capable of carrying ten or twelve men at one time, who can work under the water for many hours, and so constructed that it can be lowered or hoisted at a moment's notice, and so arranged that when lowered they can open the boat at the bottom, by means of two trap doors, allowing a space of ten feet square in each, for working purposes. The Company expects to commence operations in about a month, and hopes to realize a fabulous fortune. Miss McFlimsey may anticipate an extensive reduction in the price of pearls.

THE PULPIT.

LECTURE-ROOM TALKS.

Delivered in the Vestry of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, by Henry Ward Beecher.

Patient Endurance.

Among the promises that are made in Scripture, and particularly among those that are recorded in the Book of the Revelation of St. John, it is promised to some that they shall be like stars. That is very fascinating to the imagination. It carries with it the idea of beauty, authority, and conspicuity. Others are promised that they shall sit down on the throne. That is glorious. It is associated with gratified ambition. But there is another promise that strikes you with more singularity, when you stop to think about it. It is said, "Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the temple of my God, and he shall go no more out."

Now, if there is anything in this world that seems to have rather a solitary time of it, it is a pillar, holding up something, and standing still forever; and if there is anything in the world that an active, nervous person, a person full of resources, would rather be excused from taking as a reward, it is being set in a wall of stone, one's self a stone, and standing there to all eternity. Of course it was not meant to strike you in that way.

This figure arose from the caryatides. It was customary to carve pillars or columns in the form of slaves—men and women—in some of the earlier temples, as in the Acropolis at Athens. Particularly those columns that stand back upon a wall, and sustain a portico, cornice, or something of that kind, are covered with figures of men holding the load upon their heads. Whatever may be the force and attractiveness of this figure one thing is certain—namely, that the quality of patient endurance is one which God by His providence seeks to develop very largely in the church. And it is very certain that it is, in the sight of God, among the most noble and eminent of qualities. We, ourselves, I think, are more impressed with it when a man is in health and vigor, and finds use for all his normal and natural faculties, and goes on contented and successfully using them. We admire it then. But we do not believe that there is such dignity and greatness of nature under such circumstances as there is where a man shows the highest qualities of moral worth, and that under circumstances in which he is thwarted. Napoleon earned all his reputation by dynamics, by downright force of reason, and skill, and genius, and activity; Washington earned his reputation by being able to be crossed and thwarted, and defeated and badgered, and by long patience and wonderful integrity and firmness of purpose under contradictions and contrarieties of things; and the world agrees that Napoleon had the greater gifts, and that Washington was the greater man—and simply from that difference. And if you were to select all the persons that you thought to be the most eminent and excellent in character, I think you would be surprised, if you went through it with any minuteness, to find how many of them were not persons of great activity.

Persons think, "If could only do something, then I should feel that I was worth something; but I cannot do anything." What they mean is this: "I cannot apply my faculties to the production of any work outside of myself of which I can say, That is my work, and I take the praise and joy of it." People forget that there is a silent work going on in the providence of God in a man's life, and that, though it is not trumpeted abroad, it is more effective than what he did would be if he were bustling about and producing mere physical results on a far larger scale.

Let us take some instances.

In the first place, I have great sympathy with those that have been active and energetic, and that by age and sickness, or for some other reason, are laid aside from usefulness. It always seemed very piteous to me—that song which has gone out of fashion more than it ought to—of the knight who was in captivity in a tower, and saw his own brethren sweeping past the castle, not knowing that he was there, and shouted out of the window to them, but all in vain. He saw them, with pomp, and banners, and glory, pass by him, and go out of sight; and there he lay helpless in the castle. It epitomizes many a stalwart man that has been active and great in his sphere, but that is now removed from that sphere, and is obliged to stand still and see the great procession of the world thunder past him, he himself neither being called for, nor missed, nor heard, nor felt. And there is a strong natural temptation, under such circumstances, for a man to give way to sourness, and complaining, or to say, "I have nothing more to do in this world." Nevertheless, if a man maintains himself with sweet-mindedness and serenity; if he leans his head back on the bosom of God's providence, and says, "If this is the service that God wants of me—to be large-minded, rich-thoughted and pure-hearted in this position, and to be patient, and to wait—then this is what I want to be and want to do," he manifests a higher type of character than he would if he with power wrought out great results in things that were easy and natural to him. And you may be sure, when God raises up such a character, that he also points spectators to it as a witness, and there is somebody that sees it or feels it. And if it be but a child that sees it, it is in after life his master ideal. If it be a man of the world that beholds it, it powerfully impresses him. If it be another Christian that perceives it, it augments his thoughts and feelings. No man can measure how much good one silent witness may do by the power of a true Christian example. You cannot, though he cannot speak nor act, place him so inconspicuously that somebody will not see him and hear him. God wants some men to stand still and be pillars; he wants some men to hold up things by just being silent, quiet.

You see many persons that seem never to have got a place in society; persons that wander, as it were, from house to house, and are helpers of everybody but themselves; persons that nurse the sick, and teach the ignorant; persons of taste, discretion, gentleness and kindness; angels—for the angels are not all calendared, and never will be. Such persons feel, and humanely speaking have a right to feel, that life has denied its blessings to them. They do not seem to have any legitimate sphere. They seem to grow on society as air plants grow on trees. They seem to be parasite growths. And yet I have seen cases where I think many have derived from just such persons their highest ideal of Christian life. It is easy and natural for such an one to throw himself away; and when he all the while grows in goodness, and makes it felt not by ordinary, objective and forceful demonstrations, but simply by quiet, silent shining, he seems, if not to be a pillar, at least to be a star. For stars shine without trumpeting sound, without exclamation, without great activity. God needs many such persons to stand and be patient and good. And if they say to themselves, "I have no sphere," they have a sphere. Just where God put you—stay there, and be good, and better, and sweeter, and meeker and gentler, and more patient, and you may be sure that your coronation will be provided for.

Then I see persons of a sensitive, and frequently of a rebounding nature, who are, in the providence of God, put in circumstances where they are subject to coarse, haughty, scornful pride, and are stung with the tongue every day, and shocked, and hurt, and wounded in their tenderest feelings. But there is nothing but recalcitration and recrimination, or else absolute silence and endurance. While I have known much suffering in households from this cause, I have known more in social circles where spirits have been subject to the constant viperous stings of superemiment, but wicked spirits. Thoughts suffer, hearts suffer, sensibilities suffer more than the body possibly can. And if one for months and years gives way to this suffering, and is made worse by it, and is drifted downward, woe be to him; but if one is able to arm himself, so that at last he stands patient, bearing up and carrying the superincumbent weights that rest upon him, is not God making him a pillar in His temple? And is he not coming to glory and honor by-and-by in his immortality?

Then there are a great many evils that we see going on before our face, and that sometimes are brought very near to us, which are most affecting and trying. If we could, as an eagle, strike our beak into mischiefs or evils and rend them; or if we could, as a lion, pounce upon and destroy them, we could bear them. We can bear anything that we can remedy by the direct exertion of mind-power or body-power; but there are many things that go on and are irremediable by us. We see, for instance, those whom we love sinking, sinking, sinking down into the depths of degradation and woe. We see men on whom Satan seems to have fixed his grasp, who cannot break his hold, and for whom we can do nothing. We say, "If there was only something that I could do!" but there is nothing to be done except to be patient, to bear, to endure. To wear out by opposing a bad fortune with invincible patience is all that you can do. But oh, what a character one acquires, what a power is wrought out in one's disposition, to what largeness and nobleness and true power one comes at last, who is able to overcome in this way! The promise that a man shall be a pillar in the temple of God is no mean promise under such circumstances.

And so I might go on and show that in a hundred places and ways we are brought into such relations with life, with friendships, with business, with honor, with pleasure, with one thing and another, that there is nothing for us to do but simply to stand, and, under all provocations and under all self-denials, and endure to the very end.

Now, let not such persons feel that their lives are thrown away. The older I grow, the more I honor intelligent and abundant activities; but also, the more I honor those that show great heartedness without the sphere or the opportunity for such activities. I think a crown is not far removed from the heads of many persons. I think that God's ministering angels are not all found in our houses. Some, I think, are in poor houses. Some of them are possibly in jails and prisons. God's ministering spirits are found in outlying, obscure places, where men are found that for the name of Jesus suffer patiently. And the power to do this, it seems to me, must reside almost entirely in the presence of Christ. There is one talisman in the New Testament which we shall never enough thank God for, and which is worth more than all treasures to me. It is where the Apostle is writing to slaves, and he tells them not to obey the good alone, but the froward, and to render obedience as unto the Lord. When I am in circumstances where I would naturally give way to violent passions, I hear Christ saying, "Be good for my sake." When we are brought into a strait place, and are tempted to do bad, and we say to ourselves, "What chance have I of being good here?" the response is, "Try to be good so as to please me." When we are in circumstances where there is nobody to encourage us to do good, and there are strong inducements for us to do wrong, and we say, "What motive have I here for doing right?" the answer is, "I am there; and the less motive there is on the side of men, the more credit I will give you for doing right. If you do it for my sake, I will accept it, though men frown upon it." When you are pressed down in life, and you feel inferior, and feel that men use you as a stepping stone, and walk over you as over a road, and you feel like using the powers of the natural man, then you are called upon to be patient; and Christ says, "As unto me."

Do you know how it is? A mother says to her son, when he goes from home, "My son, there are two things that I want you should promise me. You are going West and South, and I want you should promise me that you will never drink and that you will never gamble, under any circumstances. And if you are at any time tempted to do either, just think of me, and resist the temptation for my sake." Away goes the boy, and on board the boat on which he takes passage he falls in with a company of young men. Time is heavy on their hands, and they seek to relieve the tedium by amusement, and cards are proposed, and he is asked to play, and he does not like to refuse. He is ashamed to own that he has scruples against playing. They are fine fellows, and are going to have a good time, and they urge him to join them. He hesitates, and they ply him with arguments, such as that they need one more hand, and that he ought not to break up the game. But all the time there is his mother's voice right behind his head, whispering to him, and saying, "Do not, for my sake;" and at last he turns and walks away; and they do not know the meaning of the flush which passes over his countenance and of the impatient way in which he breaks off and says, "I won't!" It is for his mother's sake. And there are times when, under strong temptation, he would take a glass, were it not for the remembrance of his mother's words, but for her sake he will not.

Now, Christ sends us, in places where ordinary motives fail, where ordinary rewards fail, where courage fails, where our own heart itself fails, the motive of regard for him; and the nearer you get to Christ, the clearer and louder do you hear his voice saying, "As unto me, for my sake, do it."

It is a curious line of thought, in connection with this subject, to inquire who are the persons that most influence us. It is interesting to look through our circle of friends, and see how large a proportion of them are persons who spend their life in *being* rather than in *teaching*. As for me, in my early life I felt the power of single words. My father was seldom given to saying a great deal; but when he did say anything, it was so wisely and pertinently said that it produced a great impression on me. And yet, I recollect that, as far back as when I was a little boy, seeing my father do or forbear things made more impression on me than any words of his ever did. I did not grow up with the thought that my father was an eloquent man. I never thought in Litchfield of his being a great man. I recollect that in Boston, where his name was in everybody's mouth, I had a vague impression that my father was a public man of a great deal of renown; but that was a shadowy feeling. My predominant feeling was that my father was a man of great moral excellence. I thought that if any man went to heaven he would go there. The only anxiety I ever had on this subject was when I felt that he was going to be lost on account of riches. It was at a time when he was receiving, I believe, eight hundred dollars a year, with a family of ten children, two of whom were in college! The feeling was occasioned by a crate of crockery that was sent him from Boston, and which I saw opened. It was colored, and the various articles had on them figures which you could worship without worshipping the image of anything either in heaven or earth. It was opened in the kitchen; and when I saw them take out cup after cup, and cup after cup, and lay them on the table, my fears began to be aroused and I said, "Ma, ain't Pa rich?" I had read with literal faith in the Bible, the declaration that the rich should not enter the kingdom of heaven, and I felt that my father was done for! "No, my dear," said mother. My anxiety was allayed for the moment, but presently they unpacked and took out the dinner plates, and there was such a stream of them that I broke forth again, "Ma, ain't Pa rich now?" "Why, no, my dear; stand away!" Then came the tureens and big things, and the sight of them overcame me, and I whined out again, "Ma, ain't Pa rich?" "Go out of the kitchen!" I had to go into the sink room, but the latch of the door had been wiggled so much that there was a hole that I could peep back through, and I looked in and saw them taking out great platters and piling them up, and when I had stood it as long as I could, I opened the door and put my head through, and said, "Ma, ain't Pa rich?"

Well, it is amusing to look back upon, it is laughable to think of; but if there was anything that was settled in my mind, it was that my father was a good man. And I remember, just as well as though it were a matter of to-day, that it was not his tone, or what he said that particularly impressed me, but the feeling that he was good. So strong was this feeling, that when he said anything to me about truth, it was like the speaking of God to me.

I recollect an instance which among others served to impress me with father's goodness. One day there came into the parlor a man, red faced, and with hair that looked as though it had been electrified for the occasion—for it stood out in every direction. He commenced putting it down to father in a loud tone, and with all his might. Father listened to him quietly, and bowed, and bowed, and never made any answer till the man had blown himself all out. Then he began very gently to ask him one or two questions. Then he made an explanation or two. Then he told him what the facts were. The man gradually softened in his tone and manner, and finally became humble and apologized for his conduct, and admitted that father was right, and he was wrong, and asked father's pardon. And when he went out father never said anything. He never said, "There, Henry, that is the way to manage men." He took it as a matter of course. And I am conscious that to this day I am indebted, in my intercourse with men, to that silent example of my father. There was nobody in the room but that man, my father, and myself, and I could not have been more than eight years old. I did not understand his moral excellence; I could not have described how I felt about it; but his bearing on the occasion impressed me profoundly, and gave me a feeling of great confidence in him.

I remember once when we lived in Litchfield, father's coming home with that innocent glee which he indulged in at times, and saying, "There, I gave up, and beat him!" I thought of that expression a great while, and did not understand it at that time, though I do now; and since then it has often been spoken of in our family, and has become a kind of proverb among us. He exercised magnanimity, and that brought the other party to his terms.

I could relate a dozen or fifteen instances in which my father strongly influenced me by plain, simple, virtues.

As regards the influence on me of my father's sermons, when we were at Litchfield I was too young to understand them. I do not remember one that I heard when we were in Boston. I recollect a few that I heard in Cincinnati. But I do not think that of all father's sermons, lectures, and conversations in the lecture-room, that I ever heard, did so much to advance me toward goodness as those instances in which, without thinking about it, or knowing it, he impressed me by his character. And in life I think we shall find, after all, that we are greatly indebted to these silent folks—these folks that are good, but do not cackle.

This is not a dissuasion from the use of gifts of instruction, which are provided for, and which are valuable; but ordinarily persons are more affected, as they rise in the scale of moral excellence, by silent example than by words.

Destruction of Sheep by Dogs.

The following statement was made at the recent meeting of the wool growers of Illinois: The Commissioner of Agriculture estimated that for the year 1863, the damages resulting from dogs in the then loyal States, with their 20,000,000 sheep, was not less than $3,000,000. Estimating the damages on our 2,000,000 sheep in Illinois at the same rate, gives $200,000 as our annual direct loss of sheep killed by dogs. To make the account full against dogs, we must also estimate the cost of their keeping. Ohio estimates the number of her dogs at 500,000. Illinois has probably at least as many, which gives one to about five of our population. It is cheap to estimate the board of these dogs at 25 cents per week each, which makes it $13 per year. Call it $10 each per year, and this item then is $5,000,000 for the keeping of dogs in the State of Illinois.

The debate in the House of Representatives on postal matters brought out the statement from Kasson that it was the custom of stage drivers on the overland route when the paper mail was carried over it, to use the mail bags to

The Atlantic Yacht Race

Log of the Winning Boat.

Scenes on Board, Distance Each Day and the Victory.

Comments of the London Times.

The scenes on the departure of the Henrietta, the Fleetwing and the Vesta, on their ocean race, have already been given, as well as the victory of the first named and the hospitalities the yachtsmen are receiving at the hands of our English cousins. The log of the Henrietta is a very interesting one, and is published in the London *Times* of December 27th. The yachts started on their journey from New York, at one o'clock, December 11th, the Fleetwing taking the lead, followed by the Vesta, the Henrietta having the worst of the start. The Fleetwing took a northward course. At 6 P. M., the Henrietta lost sight of the Fleetwing, and at 8 P. M., the Vesta disappeared, and neither were again seen until their arrival at Cowes. Songs and stories in the calm and heavy snow squalls on deck marked their first night at sea. The log continues:

FIRST DAY AT SEA.

The next day was bright and cold; we carried all sail, making eleven knots an hour until noon, when the Henrietta was struck by a heavy snow-squall and the top sails had to be taken in. During the twenty-three hours we had made two hundred and thirty-five knots by observation and had two hundred and thirty seven by log, and found ourselves in latitude 40 07 and longitude 68 52; the wind was northerly and came in strong gusts; at ten minutes to four we passed the steamer Cuba and another steamer, to both of which we showed our racing signals, receiving prompt replies. Several sailing vessels were sighted, but they all kept away from us as soon as we showed our dark blue flag, as if believing the canard that the yachts were Fenian privateers. The weather grew more stormy towards night and our little boat was at times half under water but behaving most admirably. The mainsails were reefed before midnight, but as the weather moderated the reefs were shaken out and both jibs set. Messrs. Lions and Jones, who headed the two watches into which the crew was divided, vied with each other in handling the yacht carefully, and through this storm, as throughout the entire voyage, the Henrietta had all the canvass she could safely carry, but not an inch more. Consequently her speed was steadily maintained, but nothing was strained and nothing carried away. At noon on the second nautical day we scored two hundred and ten miles by observation and two hundred and thirty by log, the discrepancy being accounted for by a current which had drifted the yacht over twenty miles to the southwest. Clear sunshiny weather during the day, and bright moonlight, with occasional snow squalls at night, closed the record for the 13th of December.

ON DECK NEXT MORNING.

The next morning the weather was cloudy and warm, and the sea had fallen; some of the guests enjoyed their siesta on deck; the servants unexpectedly appearing in white trousers seemed like ghosts from the long departed summer. Nothing was in sight upon the ocean except flocks of gulls and Mother Carey's chickens. At noon we had made two hundred and four miles. By a fine observation in the evening the placid moon showed silvery upon a sea as smooth as the Thames. Reclining in the comfortable cabin, the Chateau Margaux and cigars within easy reach, the guests listened to the captain's stories of haunted ships and suicides at sea and dismal wrecks of the Southern Oceans. Towards midnight, however, the scene changed and repeated squalls with rain and hail struck the tiny craft and bowled her along at the rate of eleven, twelve and thirteen knots an hour. At sunrise the next morning a snow storm began; the sea and sky seemed one, and both were a deep slate color; the men, half white with the snow, moved slowly at their work; the dark horizon was noticeably narrowed; as the snow drifted down the Henrietta passed through the water that foamed upon the deck; to leeward a spar from some wreck lifted itself to the view like a great skeleton finger indicative of ruin; all our surroundings were mournful and depressing. No observations could be taken, but by dead reckoning we had gained two hundred and twenty five miles during the past twenty four hours. As night fell the yacht sailed faster and faster, until as we looked over the side where the waves came cascading over the diminutive bulwarks we seemed to be fairly flying along. The sky cleared, but the wind freshened at sunset, and the light sails were hauled down and the mainsails reefed. The yacht quivered like a race horse overdriven, and the pumps, which were tested every hour, sounded dismally, but showed no leakage. Sea after sea boarded the staggering craft. A wave came bursting through the skylight into the cabin. All night long this heavy weather continued; but the yacht ran so easily before the free wind that everybody slept as quietly as if the Henrietta were the Great Eastern.

PASSING A BRIG AND CROSSING THE BANKS.

In the gray of the following morning, Sunday, December 16, we passed a brig bound to Newfoundland, and her crew, who had evidently heard nothing of the yacht race, climbed up the rigging to stare at us as we dashed swiftly and silently by like the flying Dutchman. We were now crossing the Grand Banks, and at noon we had sailed two hundred and forty six miles for the day, and over one third the distance to Cowes. The wind still remained northerly, and the yacht kept her course without variation. At two o'clock the captain, officers and yachtsmen assembled in the cabin for divine worship, while the wind whistled shrilly without and the waves splashed across the deck lights overhead; the prayers for the day were repeated, and a chapter from the Bible and one of Jay's brief sermons were read. At ten P. M. we were off the Grand Banks and off soundings, going at the rate of twelve knots per hour. Heavy seas still boarded the vessel, washing overboard one of the crew; the wind still held from the northward, and all hands were not too sensible to credit the captain's superstitious stories and refrain from changing their attire lest that should bring a change of wind. The night passed quietly and the ship averaged eleven knots, in spite of the seas that constantly hammered her like marine Vulcans.

A SNOW STORM.

The next day found us in "roaring forties," which we had been taught to dread the character of. The ocean had entirely changed; instead of dancing over short, chopping waves like those of the English Channel, we appeared to be passing between ranges of hills. Running thus in the trough of the sea, there seemed to be no horizon. The water, glazed by the snow that fell almost constantly, had the consistency of oil; the sky was filled with dull, leaden clouds; but the barometer rose steadily; the wind, which had been rather doubtful during the morning, blew from the north once more. A fine observation gave us two hundred and eighty miles for the yacht's progress during the preceding twenty-four hour. In six days and fourteen hours we had sailed half way across the Atlantic. In the afternoon a beautiful rainbow brightened the horizon; but the bow of promise proved most deceitful, and brought us renewed hail and snow squalls instead of pleasant weather. During the night the wind shifted to the west south-west. We "jibed" ship and hoisted the squaresail, but were forced to lower it again in a few hours, as the signs of dirty weather ominously increased. The effect of the 'jibing' we may explain to the uninitiated is to exchange the cant of the vessel from one side to the other. Naturally, then, the guests who had gone to rest when the yacht had an inclination of forty-five degrees in one direction, suddenly awoke, cross and sullen, when they were rolled over in their berths by the careening of the yacht to forty five degrees the other way.

HEAVING TO IN A GALE.

The weather was now exceedingly threatening. The mainsail was double reefed for the first time, and the vessel put in order for a storm. At noon we had run two hundred and fifty miles. The southwest wind freshened after noon, and at four P. M. it blew a regular gale. The mainsail was furled and three reefs taken in the foresail and the jibs taken in. Even with this small spread of canvass the yacht was driven nine miles an hour. On deck the rain and spray shut in the vessel like a watery curtain. Below the pitching and tossing rendered it impossible to sleep. A bucket of water was placed near the stove to extinguish the fire should necessity arise. The dead lights leaked unexpectedly and uncomfortably. Holes were bored in the stateroom floors to let out water should the skylight be broken in. The servants were dashed about the cabins as if shot from invincible catapults. The guests had enough to do to hold themselves inside their berths. Under these circumstances, which would have delighted Mark Tapley, everybody became again good humored. Just at midnight the struggling yacht was struck by a tremendous sea, that burst over the quarter, struck full upon the foresail, and then fell heavily upon the deck, staving in the yacht's boat. Simultaneously the carpenter rushed wildly into the cabin, pale with alarm, and shouted, "Mr. Bennett, we must heave her to; she is opening forward, sir!" With great good sense nobody stirred, save Mr. Bennett, who quietly informed Captain Samuels of the carpenter's report. As quietly the Captain came down from the deck and examined the supposed leak, which turned out to be nothing but the bilge water oozing through the line planking near the cook's berth. The gale strengthened, however, and at last the Captain decided that the Henrietta could be driven no longer. Preparations were made to heave to, which is simply laying the ship's head to the wind under close canvass so that she rides as if at anchor. The storm trysails happened to be stored in the cabin, and as the sailors came silently down, oiled the tackle and carried the sail upon deck, the scene reminding one of the bringing forth of the pall for a funeral. A pause in the race like this seemed the burial of all our hopes. Nevertheless it was some consolation to be informed by Captain Samuels that in his thirty years experience he had never seen a vessel that could face such a gale so long, and it was charitable to hope that our rivals were having better weather than ourselves. Once hove to the yacht rocked lazily and pleasantly; the waves rushed and the winds howled past, but did not disturb her.

OFF AGAIN.

Before noon the next day (December 19) the wind had lulled and the ship again started off briskly, as if rested and refreshed. Everybody now changed his attire, and for once an old superstition proved true, for the wind shifted to the north and west again. The sun shone pleasantly, but the sea was still running high; the waves, blown about like the sandhills of a desert, disclosing strange mirages of tents and sails, as they revealed strips of the horizon here and there. We made our shortest distance on this stormy day, gaining only one hundred and fifty-three miles. At three P. M. we were going fifteen knots, and kept up this pace for several hours. In the evening we sailed calmly in the mellow moonlight that marked our track before us with its sheen; the cabin fire was allowed to die out and overcoats were discarded. The seas rose on either side like walls, and the yacht ran swiftly between them at the rate of thirteen knots an hour. There could have been no stronger contrast to the incidents of the previous night. Sailing at the same pace the next morning we scored two hundred and sixty miles by noon. The clouds, moving in a grand procession from east to west and forming in solid masses behind us, promised a continuance of the fair wind. At three P. M. we passed the steamer Louisiana bound west, making out her name from Maryatt's signal flags. That night everything was cheering, the yachtsmen sang lustily in the cabin, and the sailors answered as lustily from the forecastle; the captain turned in for the first time since our start; but nothing is so variable as the weather.

REFRESHING IN A CALM.

By one o'clock the next morning there was a dead calm, and we came on deck after breakfast to find a warm summer day. The yacht scarcely moving through the water, the sails hung drooping from the yards, the ocean was perfectly smooth; the stillness was remarkable, there was no ripple of the waves, no rustling of the sails—of course, another superstitious change of the toilet ensued. One of the servants was discovered to be a professional barber, and a shaving shop was improvised, everybody contributing oils, pomatum and perfumery. There was a general "rejuvenation," those who had not been shaven for ten days came out from a disguise. Bits of unsuspected finery, such as neck ties and scarf pins, were displayed. One would have it a gala day, but, in truth, nothing could have been worse for us than this calm—welcome even another gale, so that it came from the west.

All this mummery was again effectual; about eleven A. M., a fine breeze sprung up from the south, and under full canvas, all the sails drawing well, the Henrietta cut her way through the calm ocean. The cabin was too warm for comfort, and the yachtsmen reclined on deck like turtles in the sun. A school of porpoises passed the ship and the second mate started a legend which I cannot but believe, that the yacht was going so fast as to strike one of the fish and cut it in two. Better evidence of her speed is to be found in the log, which records that she sailed one hundred and fifty-seven miles that day, despite the time lost by the calm. By night we were making eleven knots with everything as snug and trim as on the first day out.

A soft, balmy morning succeeded, and we were roused up at sunrise to salute a Bremen steamer that dipped her colors as she passed. The yacht now ran easily, like a machine, rolling up two hundred and fifty-two miles by noonday; at three P. M. we fell in with a Scotch mist; in the midst of it we spoke the packet ship Philadelphia, 11 days out from Liverpool. The captain of the Philadelphia doubly encouraged us by reporting that he had heard nothing of the other yachts, and that the winds were westerly.

SABBATH OBSERVANCES.

The next day, Sunday, December 23d, we logged one hundred and ninety-six miles. There was a brief calm at daybreak, followed by light southeast winds. At noon Divine service was held in the cabin. The wind gradually rose during the afternoon, and, as usual, in the evening the good yacht rallied splendidly, increasing her progress rapidly from seven knots up to twelve—at which rate she was dashing along as the moon rose, blood-red, in the hazy English sky.

LOOKING TO THE RESULT.

The excitement in regard to the race now reached fever heat. All jokes and stories became stale, and nothing was talked of but yachts and time and wind, and the probabilities and possibilities of the contest. In every distant vessel we saw a Fleetwing; every star near the horizon was transformed into the Vesta's signal light. At eight P. M. we were on soundings; at twelve, midnight, off Cape Clear. Thus the next morning, December 24, found us in the chops of the Channel, hoping to eat our Christmas dinner at Cowes. It was a murky, foggy, dark, damp, disagreeable morning, and even at noon it was impossible to take a solar observation; but by dead reckoning we had made one hundred and seventy two miles. The carpenter, who had given us one sensation by discovering a spurious leak, now treated us to another by announcing that the Fleetwing was in sight. Everybody clambered on deck. Binocular glasses, eye glasses, spectacles and telescopes were brought to bear upon the imaginary yacht, which was soon made out to be an English topsail schooner bound the other way. Indignation followed excitement, and both quickly merged into a hearty laugh. Nearing the land of Christmas carols and Dickens upon Christmas eve, it was impossible to go to rest. After a very late dinner we had our Christmas songs and stories; among the former was a ditty composed in honor of the Henrietta, and sung to the familiar air of "Sweet Evelina." While the festivities were in progress we had made the Scilly Island lights at a quarter to eight P. M. The current drifting us to leeward, we steered south southeast for an offing and passed the islands handsomely, having made no tack since we left New York, and having only varied eleven miles from the straight line between the two points. So admirable a landfall reflected great credit upon Captain Samuels. At three o'clock A. M. we passed the Lizard light, going thirteen knots an hour steadily, the Henrietta, like a well jockeyed racehorse, reserving her best pace for the finish.

PILOT ON BOARD.

Running close in to the bold coast we sighted the Eddystone, Start Point, and Portland hill, and at forty minutes past twelve P. M. on Christmas day took on board a Cowes pilot. A heartier cheer never rent the air than that which greeted the pilot's announcement that no other American yacht had passed up the channel. The race seemed won, and a sudden blaze of sunshine lit up the chalk cliffs of Old England in silvery glory; it was like an illumination of welcome.

THE RACE WON.

Under every stitch of canvas, with even her stay-sails set, and with her racing flag and Yacht Club ensign proudly floating on the stiff breeze, the Henrietta dashed by the Needles, and Messrs. Jerome and Knapp, the judges for the Fleetwing and the Vesta, decided that all the conditions of the race had been strictly complied with, down went the racing flag and the private signal of Mr. Bennett took its place. As the yacht turned up the channel to Cowes the land shut out the wind and like one who has finished a long and toilsome task, the brave little yacht slackened her speed and floated leisurely along. Her blue lights and rockets announced her arrival here, after having crossed the Atlantic to the Isle of Wight in the unprecedented time of thirteen days, twenty two hours and forty-six minutes mean time, and that without having carried away any of her light sails or spars, or even so much as a shred of canvass or strand of rope.

As she dropped anchor she was cheered from the Royal Yacht Club House, and by the people of Cowes.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

Captain Luard, of her Majesty's ship Elector, by direction of the Admiralty, at once sent a midshipman on board to offer Mr. Bennett the facilities of her Majesty's dockyard at Portsmouth for repairing any damages the yacht might have sustained. But the offer was gratefully declined, since no repairs are needed. And thus the winners of the blue riband of the ocean Derby enjoyed their Christmas dinner in merrie England, and toasted the Queen, the President and the Henrietta.

Comments of the London Times, Dec. 27.

The Americans have once more done a thing never attempted by any other people. They have set three pleasure yachts to race against each other at headlong speed across the broad and stormy ocean, from New York to Cowes, and not content with the longest race, they have added to the daring feat by rewarding the victor with about the largest money prize ever proposed in such a contest. The Henrietta, Vesta and Fleetwing started from New York at one o'clock P. M. on the 11th inst., and the first of the three which arrived at Cowes was to receive a prize of $90,000, or no less than £18,000. The victory has been already won. At forty minutes past five P. M. on Christmas day, the Henrietta appeared off Cowes, having accomplished the passage from New York in fourteen days four hours and forty minutes. What this means the reader will understand when we say that the quickest passage across the Atlantic ever yet made by a sailing vessel was only performed in thirteen days and eight hours. In fact the voyage would have been a fair one even for a powerful steamer. The umpire in the match left New York in the Scotia, and did not get here much too soon to see the winner appear. The two rivals of the Henrietta were only a few hours behind her.

No observer of American character will be surprised at the interest which this unprecedented contest excited on the other side of the Atlantic. For some days before the start New York was alive with excitement, and the sensation was more intense from the very evenness of the match. It does not appear, indeed, that the Henrietta was the favorite; odds were laid at the last minute upon the Vesta though the beauty and promise of the other two were thought astonishing. There is only one circumstance which may be supposed, perhaps, to explain the result. "The eye of the master" is a potent spell—the owner of the Henrietta took passage in her himself.

The Vesta and the Fleetwing were entrusted to their respective captains, while their owners remained in New York, but the Atlantic Cable will have completed the marvels of the story and the issue of the race will have been known in America as soon as it was published. A communication dispatched from our Government to the United States Consul at Southampton is evidence not only of the interest taken in the event, but of the perilous character of the race itself; the Fleetwing, it will be observed, had six of her crew swept overboard by a sea in mid-passage. Admiral Paisley was directed to hold himself in readiness by the authorities to offer the racing vessels the assistance of the dockyard, and the compliment was deservedly paid not only to these representatives of a friendly and kindred people, but to the daring spirit of adventure in which the match had been conceived and executed. There is, indeed, no other such match on record. Some of our own merchantmen have occasionally raced against each other from China to England; but these were large clipper ships striving for a few hours' start in the way of business. It was reserved for the Americans to send three yachts to do in the Atlantic what is usually done in the smooth waters of an inland sea, and to carry on a race of this kind, not for a few hours, but for a whole fortnight, through night and day. The success, however, of the Henrietta is as complete as that of the America a few years ago, and far more surprising. The America was simply an example of new principles, dexterously applied to ship building. This ocean yacht race has brought high national qualities into play; but in both cases the Americans were true to their own pretensions, and shot clear ahead of the old world. It is remarkable that yachting, in which the Americans have thus excelled us, has always been regarded as the peculiar pastime of England, and it is true enough, no doubt, that in no country is the pursuit invested with so much favor and popularity. But our yachtsmen take things comfortably. We build our pleasure boats really for pleasure, and sail in them for pleasure. An Englishman's yacht is his home and the home often of his family too for weeks together, and considerations of convenience are allowed to preponderate in the design and equipment of the craft. The Americans are both less domestic and more adventurous; they want yachts which can do what no other has ever done, and they get them. Perhaps the comforts of these vessels might not be exactly suited to our tastes, but they teach us something, nevertheless. It is well for progress that there is a nation which knows not the trammels of routine and shrinks from no experiments, however hazardous or audacious. The Americans have always and naturally been distinguished for ship building and seamanship. They have set us the example in half a dozen new models, and they are pursuing the same course now, but we shall perhaps not be wrong in considering this ocean yacht race as expressive of another and more general spirit, which has been remarked for some time past as on the increase in the States. The Americans are fast becoming a sporting people. They are establishing races and conducting them as they are conducted in the Old World. That irresistible spirit which transfigures our whole metropolitan population on the Derby day is rapidly developing itself on the other side of the Atlantic, and we may expect before long to see all such sports as popular in America as they are here. We rejoice at the sign, as it is our belief that national character is substantially improved by such pastimes. We are sincerely glad to find the Americans moving in that direction. They have got all the qualities of sportsmen. They are adventurous fearless, fond of excitement, persevering and acute; that they can accomplish as well as design, this very yacht race shows. It is no slight thing for the owner of a pleasure boat to bring her from one side of the Atlantic to the other in the depth of winter, with such skill and rapidity that the passage could hardly be exceeded by strong and well handled steamers. Probably few people expected to see the visitors so soon; but the public will certainly be pleased to hear that a suitable reception had already been designed, and that a grand entertainment will be given to the gentlemen on board the racing vessels on Monday next. We can have no feeling of jealousy in such a matter as this. We will not say that Englishmen could not have accomplished such a race, but the idea would perhaps hardly have occurred to them. Its novelty and boldness are eminently characteristic of Americans, and they may depend upon it that they lose nothing of the credit to which such success entitles them.

SENATORIAL QUESTION.

Meeting and Consultation of Union Republicans Opposed to the Election of Simon Cameron—Speeches of Thaddeus Stevens, Governor Curtin, Col. Forney and Others.

As part of the history of the present contest for the position of United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and as an interesting passage in the political history of the State, we put on record the following report, from the Philadelphia *Press*, of the meeting held on Thursday in Harrisburg by leading Republicans of the State opposed to the election of Simon Cameron:

HARRISBURG, January 10.—A large number of the friends of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Gov. Curtin, and other candidates opposed to the election of Simon Cameron as United States Senator, assembled for an interchange of views preparatory to the caucus to be held this evening, at the rooms of Colonel Forney, at the State Capitol House. There were present some thirty-two members of the two branches of the Legislature and a number of prominent citizens, including Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Governor Curtin, Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Wm. B. Mann, Hon. A. K. McClure, Hon. J. Kennedy Moorhead, Gen. Hartranft, Hon. Jacob Hoffman of Berks, Hon. A. E. Roberts, O. J. Dickey, Major Lemuel Todd and L. Kauffman, of Cumberland; Dr. Joseph Gibbons and J. M. Willis Geist, of Lancaster; Major George M. Lauman, General Collis and representatives from many sections of the State.

The meeting was organized at three o'clock, by the appointment of Hon. T. J. Bigham, Senator from Allegheny, as chairman, and L. M. Lee, one of the Philadelphia members, secretary.

Mr. Bigham explained that the object of the meeting was to enable them to hear suggestions and the best means to preserve, intact, the organization of the Union party of the State, and to do no violence to the popular sentiment. For that purpose the three gentlemen named for Senator, Messrs. Stevens, Grow and Curtin, had been invited, and the meeting was now prepared for any suggestions that might be presented.

Gen. Fisher, Senator from Lancaster, stated that he felt some delicacy about saying much on this important question. The business might be properly brought up in the form of a resolution; but as it was designed as an occasion for the interchange of opinion, he proposed that a number of those in attendance should give their personal experience. There was no doubt as to the unanimity of sentiment upon one question. He believed that the election of Simon Cameron to the Senate of the United States at this time would be the greatest disaster that could happen to the Republican party, and it was for those present to determine whether they had better go in and participate in the proceedings of the caucus and submit to its decision, or whether they had better remain out. As for his part, he had no hesitation in saying that there was but one power beneath heaven (pointing to Mr. Stevens) that could induce him to go into the caucus. Should they go in, and with all their strength try to stem this current? or should they refuse to go in and meet according to the settled call that would be made upon them on Tuesday next, and deposit their votes in such a manner as they considered best represented the views of their constituents on the subject of United States Senator? He was willing to risk the Old Guard of Lancaster. The Democrats had already nominated Mr. Cowan, and he supposed they would stand by him. He did not believe a Senator could be elected without going into joint convention. He believed there were enough good friends of the Union party in the Senate to prevent an election there, and the question was whether there was a sufficient number belonging to the House that would stand firm. He concluded by requesting that the views of Mr. Stevens, Governor Curtin, Mr. Grow, Mr Forney and others, who were older soldiers in politics, should be given to the meeting.

The list of yeas and nays of the members of the Legislature being called, it appeared that the following gentlemen answered: Messrs. Bigham, Billingfelt, Browne, of Lawrence, Fisher, Royer, Taylor, White, Adair, Allen, Armstrong, Chase, Colville, Davis, Day, Espy, Ewing, Gallagher, Gordon, Lee, Leech, Pennypacker, Peters, Quay, Richards, Roath, Steacy, Stehman, Wilson and Wingard.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens was then introduced to the meeting. He said:

It was hardly necessary for him to state that he had come to Harrisburg with reluctance, although it afforded him pleasure to meet his old friends and form so many new acquaintances. He had not intended to take part in this canvass, but many of his friends insisted upon his coming here, urging that his presence might possibly prevent a great calamity. He did not disguise the fact that there were two gentlemen who had more votes to operate with than he could expect to have in this convention. When the election was over, he took occasion to count, with an intimate friend of one of the prominent candidates (he meant General Cameron himself), and nineteen votes were all that he claimed. Governor Curtin had a much larger number than that. Mr. Grow and himself had a few each, and yet he was told Madame Rumor says that these nineteen votes have been very prolific [Laughter], and that the number for General Cameron now is whatever he choosed to put it. [Laughter.] Governor Curtin's number, he learned, had not been much increased, but had been diminished. [Laughter.] As there had been much unfair play in this election for United States Senator, if a caucus was held and they combined on either Curtin or himself, he feared the people would believe that corrupt practices had been used, and that there had been a caucus held in secret for a purpose that could have been better consummated in an open public vote, and that its effect on the public mind would work disastrously upon the public interests. Where suspicions of corruption existed he had always found it best—unless there were danger of the opposition electing—that elections should be made in open convention before the world, and that the election should not be virtually made in caucus, where every man could cover up his tracks and go forth to the people to make his excuses. It was therefore unfortunate that any caucus should have been resolved upon in the present instance—unfortunate, not to him, but to the country and very unfortunate to the party. He could not help thinking that it might affect our next year's election, when indeed the Supreme Court will be elected for fifteen years, and our political status will decide the condition of that court for fifteen years. It would seem to him to be the wiser plan to let the election go to the House. He remembered when they had the election for Speaker in the House of Representatives, when Mr. Grow was finally elected, they resolved to make no caucus nomination. They balloted for several days, and finally concentrated, after several ballots, upon Mr. Grow, to the satisfaction of everybody. He did not advise anything in regard to this matter. If they had to go into their caucus and they should find upon the first ballot that none of the candidates received a clear majority, it seemed to him that it would be wise at once to take another ballot to adjourn, throw the election in the House and let the whole thing be decided where the people can see who changes, and they can judge what is the operative motive of every man who is voting. He charged nobody with corruption. He believed this Legislature was as pure as any we have had; but their constituents have a right to see in open daylight how they vote, and they will be able to justify themselves before their constituents when they go home.

In conclusion Mr. Stevens said he should continue to be a candidate under all circumstances, lest a worse man should get the votes of his friends.

Governor Curtin was the next speaker. He said he had nothing to add to what Mr. Stevens had said, excepting to state that the members of the Legislature present in this meeting should settle the question whether they had strength enough to act on either of the questions just presented. Some gentlemen consider that they have strength enough to stay out or go into the caucus. You cannot judge what should be the prudent course until you ascertain the strength. He would, therefore, suggest that the meeting get the views of the members who were present and then judge. Thirty-two Senators and members are present, but he did not know whether they were of the opinion that it was better to go in or to stay out. They had, therefore, no reliable intelligence upon which to act. He had reluctantly allowed his name to be mentioned as a candidate for this high office, and had subsequently made a vigorous fight, and determined not to withdraw from the field. There were some gentlemen who desired to vote for him if the caucus meets, and there are others who might do as they please in regard to the matter and settle their accounts with their constituency at home.

Colonel Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland, said that it seemed to be conceded all around that the friends of General Cameron had secured a majority that would give him the nomination in caucus. It was not within the hope of any gentleman here that the majority could be diverted from the support of Cameron. All sorts of rumors had been heard that he had secured that majority by improper means, and if this be so, they would try to force the nomination just as surely as they went into caucus. He had no hesitancy in saying that the election of Simon Cameron would be the worst calamity that could befall the State. It would be a dishonor not only to the State, but to every member of the Republican party. The disease requires a radical remedy, and it is for the men who are faithful to Republican principles to set their faces against their corrupt effort of Simon Cameron and strike at the very roots of it. Better ten thousand times that no election should be made than that he should disgrace us. The true plan is for the people here from the different sections of the State to avow their sentiments on this subject, so that our representatives may know what the feeling is and act upon it. If the people are in favor of it they may have the chance of expressing the wish if the election is postponed. The true policy of those who are opposed to Cameron is to force the election before the House and defeat him at all hazards.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow said that the members of the Legislature, in his opinion, should determine among themselves as to the proper course to be pursued. He declined to give any advice, however, with such veterans as Mr. Stevens before him.

Colonel Forney was then introduced. He said a very few words were necessary considering that Mr. Grow himself had declined speaking until the members of the Legislature present had acted. He could have no hesitation himself in stating what he regarded as the proper course to be pursued in this exigency, and while he appreciated the modesty which actuated those who were not members of the Legislature, and deferred to the good taste of leaving this subject to be disposed of by themselves, yet, as one of their constituents, he believed it his duty to say that no infliction would give to the great Union organization a more fatal, if not final, wound than that which is now threatened. He belonged to what is called the fourth estate in American politics—an humble member of the Radical Union press, accustomed to take the responsibility, and have been literally on the picket line since the beginning of the rebellion. [Applause.] As such he had learned as well the danger and the value of a bold example in a crisis like this. We are poor, frail men—here to day and gone to-morrow. The discharge of a great duty makes us, when it is well discharged, immortal; and, as so gloriously stated by the distinguished gentleman, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the other day, at the close of his remarkable speech, in which he unconsciously delineated himself: "This is a crisis that men may become immortal, but cowards always craven." There is not a Republican man or woman in Pennsylvania whose heart to day is not throbbing with indignation over this spectacle, and yet we are here rallying as to the discharge of a plain, patent, public duty. I think, frankly, that those gentlemen who are to deliberate to night, and vote for Simon Cameron in known violation of the wishes of their constituents, are simply signing their own death-warrant. There is not one of them who will not be marked by the people, and if there is an independent tongue and pen in the State every one of them will be followed from now on until they are called to answer at the bar of public opinion. [Cheers.]

Mr. Pennypacker, of Chester county, made a few remarks, expressing his individual preference for Governor Curtin, as long as he could consider that he had any chance, and after that for Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, believing he would thereby represent the wishes of his constituents.

Hon. E. Billingfelt, of Lancaster county, said his position on this question was so well known that he deemed it scarcely necessary to say a word in defense of it. In this, as in many other cases, truth, like murder, will out. We might just as well face the music now as at any other time, for we shall have to meet our constituents and settle the account. He said a great crime was to be perpetrated to-night. The high office of United States Senator was to be bartered away for gain. There was not a gentleman in the room (if there was he would call upon him to step forward) who did not believe this. There was not a Senator present who did not feel satisfied from the bottom of his heart that this office would be bartered and sold to-night. It was their duty, if they felt they could not consistently unite in this offer, and aid in this crime about to be perpetrated upon the Republican party of Pennsylvania, to refrain from attending the caucus. He was sure that there was not a member of the Republican party of Pennsylvania who would not receive the commendation of his constituents for such action. Nine out of every ten intelligent citizens will indorse their action if they remain out of the caucus; and he, for one, should not become a party to a movement that would bring dishonor and disgrace, not only upon the members of the Legislature, but upon their constituents and the great Republican party of Pennsylvania, by giving his voice or lending his presence to a body of men who are going to assemble to night, to set at defiance the best and holiest wishes of that great party.

After which all persons present retired except the members of the Legislature.

THE ULTIMATE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

The Law of War Extends to all the Consequences of War.

In the New York *Times*, of Thursday, "A Veteran Observer," (E. D. Mansfield, Cincinnati,) discusses this interesting question at considerable length. The material portions of his article we give below, and make fuller reference to it in another column:

I agree with Mr. Stevens that the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Milligan "unsheathes the assassin's dagger, and puts it to the throat of every loyal man;" and yet that decision may be technically correct. It is of little matter whether it is or not. The effects will be the same, and the principal involved is one which the people must correct, as they did the Dred Scott decision, the case of the rebellion, and the case of "My Policy." It is time every man in the Government understood that in regard to the principles of Government, of whatever kind or degree, the people are sovereign. The question whether Congress can constitute military tribunals, and try traitors and conspirators by martial law, is a question for the people, not for the courts. I am greatly surprised at the idea I see thrown out constantly by writers for the newspapers, that the Supreme Court will decide that the rebel States were in the Union, and that that settles the question. It settles nothing; and the Supreme Court has no more right to decide it than I have. This will be apparent, both from the practice of the Government and the words of the Constitution. In the two most memorable cases in which that question could arise, it was agreed that there was an ultimate sovereignty governing political questions which is entirely extra constitutional. These were the purchases of Louisiana and the annexation of Texas. These cases related to the acquisition of territory; but the power of ultimate sovereignty claimed and asserted is general, and exists in cases where something is required for the safety and interest of the people not provided for in the Constitution. In case of war this power is imperative, and arises from the necessity of the case. Hence I say, that the war power continues, in substance, till all the logical and necessary consequences of the war are completed. This is no more than a strict analogy to an admitted principle of the common law and of courts of chancery; that wherever you have a right to do a substantive act, you have a right to do whatever is necessary to complete that act—that is, the acts which necessarily follow the main act. If you have made a legal agreement, the law will force you to complete that agreement by other acts, if necessary. Then the Government has power to do all the acts which are necessary to its original powers. The Government of the United States has complete, almost omnipotent war power. Hence it has, by necessity, by reason and by all the analogies of law, full power to carry its war power into any State or Territory where there are persons or acts which aid the enemy. If this did not exist under the express powers of the Constitution, it exists, and the people will ever maintain it under the extra constitutional power of ultimate sovereignty. The power, therefore, to arrest and try Milligan by a military court is an unquestionable power of the Government. If it were not, all the rebels had to do was to leave the theater of war and come to New York or Cincinnati, and they would no longer be in danger of the martial law! This is the *reductio ad absurdum* to which Judge Davis's opinion is reduced. The difficulty in the case of Milligan was the act of 1863, which seems to have provided that such prisoners should be turned over to the civil tribunals. Hence I say the decision may be technically correct, but against the general idea of that decision, I, in common with thousands of my fellow-citizens, here enter my protest. I denounced the Dred Scott decision when it was made, and while I admit that in the individual case of Milligan this decision may be right, I denounce now the general ideas and principles on which it is made. I say that the people of the United States have a right, by their representatives in Congress assembled, to declare war, make war, create courts martial and try men by martial law any where upon earth, without regard to State lines, and that this power continues to the remotest act, which is a consequence of the war. What follows if this is not the case? The consequences are momentous if you allow Judge Davis to carry his views into practical effect. What is to become of the officers engaged in all the courts martial, trying and condemning offenders, not actually soldiers in the field? What is to become of all the agents and police employed by the Government in ferreting out traitors and seizing property? What is to become of all the spies and scouts employed by the army during the war, if the laws of war do not prevail to the final and logical consequences of the war? Recently a requisition was made on the Governor of Indiana for a scout who had been employed during the war, at one time in the Army of the Potomac, and now indicted in Kentucky for matters occurring in the war. Suppose he had been delivered over to a Kentucky Court, need you inquire what would have happened? He might as well have been given to a tiger. The man had no resource but to fly. And are the defenders of their country to be put in this position? Is this the gratitude they have earned for delivering that country from destruction? Judge Davis admits (after denying everything in wholesale) the full length of the war power of Congress and the President, but seeks to avoid them by saying that Indiana was not in the war and that only the laws of peace prevail there. This is saying something which the Constitution has given him no power to say. Whether Congress will say Indiana is in peace or war is for Congress and the President to decide, not the Supreme Court. That Court is empowered to do nothing but decide "cases," and a "case" is a litigation between two parties. With the general principles of policy and what the Government ought to do or not, that Court has nothing to do. The "case" of Milligan ought to be well understood in order to see what would be the effect of leaving such men as Milligan, Bowles & Co. to no other restraint than the civil law imposes.

British View of McCulloch's Annual Report.

[From the London Times, December 18.]

At first sight nothing is more striking than the condition of the American finances. We are astonished at the spectacle of a great self-governed nation undergoing, apparently without murmur or remonstrance, a load of taxation which is without a parallel in history. Not only is the actual amount of revenue raised for national purposes in the United States greater than has ever been raised elsewhere; it is furnished by a system of imposts of the most galling and extravagant nature. The intricacy and minuteness of our own financial system in our worst days are simple compared with those of the Union. The exercise of every trade is fettered by this peculiar burden; every act of sale is made the occasion of levying a tribute to the treasury. The total revenue thus acquired is far in excess of the current wants of the nation, and a surplus accrues of such a magnitude as to promise to pay off its stupendous debt before the generation passes away which saw it created.

Candor must compel us to acknowledge that this result surprises us not only in itself, but because it runs counter to what we anticipated considering the quarter in which it is discovered. No one among us believed that the American nation would commence the redemption of its debt as soon as the war was over, and we had reason for our disbelief. The conduct of the greater number of States, in past times, east—nay, the conduct of every State in the Union, with the single exception of Massachusetts, at this moment casts—a slur of suspicion upon the honesty of the collective nation. Where each member of the federation departs from its bargain, and refuses to pay debts at all, or pays debts borrowed in gold with paper promises worth from a half to two-thirds their nominal value, what security was there for the honor of the federation itself? Our doubts were justifiable, but the federation has hitherto put to shame our suspicion, and, indeed, is showing an example which might stir up the nations of the Old World to emulate its conduct.

Drying Up Suddenly.

The N. Y. *Commercial* says: "The depression of business in this city is illustrated by the important statement that one of our heaviest and most prosperous firms, which paid a tax upon several millions of income last year, will this year be unable to pay a single cent, owing to heavy losses and general dullness of trade that reduced the receipts below the actual expenses. We understand that a number of large firms in Broadway and down-town are nearly in the same condition, the New Year balances producing unfavorable results that were not altogether unexpected."

INTELLIGENT SUFFRAGE.—The Springfield, Massachusetts, *Republican* remarks that, "ignorant white men, however well intentioned, are very liable to become the dupes of demagogues, and white instinct is probably just as safe a guide as black instinct. The Galveston *Bulletin*, one of the truest and most intelligent Union papers of the South, insists that the negroes will invariably vote with the employers that treat them well and says that Jeff. Davis's old slaves all love him for his kindness, and would vote for him for President to day if they had a chance. The truth is there can be no sure reliance on the votes of blacks, any more than of whites, who cannot read their ballots and the argument for the Massachusetts doctrine of intelligent suffrage holds good against all the ingenious sophisms brought to test upon it. If we fail to make it national at this grand opportunity we make a mistake not easily corrected and the consequences of which are not doubtful."

AMERICA NO PLACE FOR FOOLS.—In a lecture lately delivered before the London Farmer's Club, Mr. James Howard, the well-known manufacturer of implements of Bedford, England, made the following pointed remarks concerning his experiences in a recent visit to the United States: He said he had been profoundly impressed with the happiness, prosperity, energy, intelligence, and self government of the American people. He wondered that so many people are willing to remain in the Old World, without a chance to rise, with hardly a chance to exist. If the United States were crowded as England is, the population would be nearly a thousand millions. In reply, however, to the question whether he thought large and opulent English farmers would do well to send out their sons to America, he remarked that one of the first memoranda which he made in his diary, after seeing the United States, was, that it was no use to send a *fool* to America. Mr. Howard hit the nail on the head.

—John Goldsmith died at his residence in Eaton, Ohio, on the 23d of December, at the age of ninety-one. He had lived on the same spot for over sixty years, had been a resident of Ohio for seventy years, a church member for nearly sixty years, had served in the war of 1812, and leaves a wife aged ninety, with whom he had lived over sixty-six years.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1867.

GENERAL GEARY'S INAUGURAL.

In the address with which General GEARY opens his administration, as Governor of our Commonwealth, the usual form and course of such exercises is chosen. And it is, perhaps, as good as any other form for a kind of address, the novelty and other circumstances of which must always accompany it with some embarrassment. In a political address of this sort, precedents have well established the custom of renewed references to public affairs, and fresh expressions of fidelity to the obligations connected with the office. Governor GEARY has fallen in with this line of precedents.

National and State politics are referred to generally, and in some detail. With reference to the latter, the recency of Governor CURTIN's message left General GEARY little occasion to say much. His review of the great contest, in which he bore so conspicuous and useful a part, gives him the opportunity of expressing his high estimate of the people and the soldiers, in connection with the events of the war, and also of intimating his purpose to further, as he may be able in his official capacity, the interests of soldiers' orphans. The Governor expresses his views, in no equivocal terms, on the subject of protection to American labor against the competition of the half-compensated toil of other countries. In a word, on all subjects of public interest and policy, both of the nation and of our own Commonwealth, the Governor stands squarely on the platform of the party that elected him to the office which he holds.

The address is, although not prolix, not quite down to our standard of brevity for such an exercise and for this occasion. But it is sound in its character, and is replete with correct moral and political sentiment, indicating a sense of the responsibility connected with the important office, and assuring to the people that the Governor will endeavor honestly to discharge its duties.

ANDREW G. CURTIN

At the close of his second term of office, ANDREW G. CURTIN retires from the Gubernatorial Chair of Pennsylvania, and in taking leave of him as a public officer it is becoming that we should do so in a manner worthy of the man. Remembering that he is but a man, moved by the same passions and subject to the same infirmities as mankind in general, it is no unmeaning compliment to say of him that during the whole of his administration of our State affairs, but little, if any thing, was done by him that did not command the respect and commendation of all unprejudiced minds.

Inaugurated into the office of Governor on the eve of the late rebellion, and when the hand of treason was in a few weeks afterwards raised against the Government, throwing himself at once in the van of our loyal people, and laboring by day and by night with a resoluteness and unselfishness never surpassed, there were but few moments in his eventful six years of official duty when he enjoyed any release from the oppressing duties and cares of office. In the performance of his laborious task he was aided not only by an honest and loyal heart, but by an intimate and thorough knowledge of the people whose Chief Magistrate he was. At the commencement of the war when President LINCOLN called for seventy-five thousand volunteers, we recollect how startled many people were by Governor CURTIN's pledge that Pennsylvania alone would furnish one hundred thousand men if necessary. Extravagant as the promise seemed then, subsequent events have shown how well he knew his people.

The financial condition of the State proclaims the excellence of his administration. Although the minds of the people were absorbed by thoughts of the condition of the country during the progress of the war, at its close the people have the interesting knowledge that the State debt has been greatly diminished, and that upon the recommendation of Governor CURTIN their real estate has been relieved from taxation for State purposes. These are facts appreciable by all, and have won for him the respectful considerations of his bitterest political enemies.

During the war his official duty brought him into daily contact with our gallant soldiers. With a heart keenly sensitive to the privations endured and the dangers incurred by them, he was unceasing in his efforts to provide for their comfort and to make their camp life less irksome. How effectually he labored to that end is best attested by the fact that to-day there is no one class of our citizens more warmly attached to him than are our returned volunteers and the relatives of those who fell upon glorious battle fields, and this attachment proves his right to the title by which he is everywhere known—"the soldier's friend."

The war being ended, it is eminently fitting that Governor CURTIN should retire from the office to which, it may be said without irreverence, it seems as though he had been called by Providence in order that he might control the boundless resources of Pennsylvania in the defense of our National Government against the hand of treason. Misrepresented as our loyal people were in the United States Senate, it was one of GOD's blessings that we were faithfully represented in our Governor. Doubtless he committed errors, but how many of us can examine our lives for the past six years and say that we are better than him? Considering the almost numberless duties that were performed, and the almost endless interests to be cared for by him, the only wonder is that so few shortcomings can be imputed to him.

So well did he conduct himself during his six years of office, that it was to be expected that his last message to the General Assembly should be marked by high statesmanlike views. Like the faithful sentinel upon the watch-tower he has been; it was natural that he should sound the key-note of alarm, and point out the true remedy for the impending danger. The allowance of none but loyal voices in the Government, and the right of loyal men to govern the disloyal until they purge themselves of their treason, is now the true Shibboleth.

While we are denied the pleasure of congratulating Governor CURTIN and the people upon his elevation to the U. S. Senate, we are permitted to say that his canvass for that position was conducted in a manner highly creditable to himself, and becoming the exalted dignity of the office, and that his defeat reflects more honor upon him than his election does upon the successful candidate. To the consciousness of his rectitude he can combine the knowledge that he was the choice of the people, and that he was unsuccessful only because the "longest purse" was more potential than the people's will.

FAMINE PRICES AMID PLENTY.

If any one imagines, or if any one asserts, that the present price of flour is owing to a scarcity of the article, the following statements will prove incontestibly that it is not so. Upon accurate statistics made up from reliable sources at New York, and reaching to the first of November, or near to the close of navigation on the lakes and canals, there is abundant reason for the belief that the high price is not owing to scarcity, nor to gold premium, nor to the currency, but solely to collusion among grain speculators, at the controlling centers of the trade.

To dispose of the gold and currency question and to exempt the money from the blame, let it be noted that the prices are twelve per cent. higher than they were in 1864, when gold was nearly double what it is now; and that flour is nearly double what it was in November, 1863, when gold was the same as in 1866; and that it is at least thirty per cent. higher than it was in November, 1865, when gold was about the same as in 1866.

Scarcity, we admit, might account for all these strange results. If the crops had failed, the demand continuing, the price must have gone up, even if gold had been as plenty and as cheap as currency. And there was, in fact, a scarcity *in the market*. The amount of flour received at tide water in 1866 to November 1, was only 213,700 barrels, or less than *one-third* of what it was in 1865, and less than *one-fourth* of what it was in 1864, and the quantity of wheat was 3,803,900 bushels in 1866, which was but little more than half the amount received in 1865, and not one-third of what was received in 1864.

But this apparent scarcity is only local, being found in and near the market to which consumers resort for their supplies. Turning our attention to the great purchasing centres where speculators "most do congregate," we find that at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo and other Western buying and shipping grain markets, the aggregate of flour *received* in 1866 was 3,309,061 barrels, being 468,780 barrels more than in 1865. Of wheat the receipts were about the same, and of other grains, the increase in favor of 1866 was over 11,000,000 bushels.

From these figures any one of common capacity can see that it is not scarcity nor is it a redundant currency, nor is it the high price of gold that causes the high price of bread materials. Under our reports of General and Produce Markets of Saturday, the 12th, will be found, from a Chicago paper, a view of the condition in that city, from which it appears that the speculators have got themselves into a difficult position, when they are obliged to keep up the prices in Chicago while they are hurrying to sell their stocks in New York, the consequence being, according to the COMMERCIAL's reports, of Saturday, that Chicago quotations represent "wheat quiet and two cents higher," while in New York the report is "flour very dull and fully 20 cents lower," and "wheat dull, heavy, and 2 to 3 cents lower."

There is some reason to hope that the enormous wrong that has in this department been practiced upon the people of the country, upon farmers as well as others, by a set of middle men who control prices paid to the producer as well as prices paid by the consumer, will eventually be rectified. In all ages and in all lands, it has been deemed infamous to make money out of the necessities of the poor and needy, especially in the article of bread. If the representations made of the system of business at the controlling centers of the wheat and flour trade be correct, there is ample room for the operation of some humane feeling and honest principle then, the result of which would be the restoration of the trade to the ordinary and wholesome competitions of business.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The mere proximity of Mexico to the United States gives us occasion to notice its affairs. But this is not all that causes us to turn our eyes in that direction. Our former relations, and our recent movements toward that country, excite curiosity to a high degree of intensity, to know what the people and the rulers are doing there, and what are the prospects of the lost Republic amid the confusion and change that have reigned there for so long a time.

It is evident that the country is a very different kind of country from ours, that intelligence of public affairs is so difficult to obtain and so unreliable when obtained. Hence the most contradictory accounts are given, at different times, of the status, the locality and the designs of MAXIMILIAN, the so-called Emperor. He is reported in different places at the same time, he is declared to have abdicated, to have departed, and to be resolved on remaining and reigning.

The latest form, we believe, of information is a rumor, that MAXIMILIAN has improved the time, by negotiations with the Church party which insure his tenure of the throne with only Mexican support, that the French troops are to be withdrawn so far as they wish it, and that those who wish to remain in Mexico may do so, and support the Empire if they choose, but not under the auspices or order of the French Government. It is further intimated that the oppositon to the Empire is feeble on account of its being so much divided. JUAREZ, ESCOBEDO and SANTA ANNA are heads of parties or factions, having nothing in common but their opposition to MAXIMILIAN while they are competitors and rivals in all else, acting without concert or co-operation, but each having success enough in his own way, to keep alive his hopes, and to keep a going his endeavors.

Our government does not seem just at this moment to have much to do with any of them, or much opportunity to do it. And as the Empire, should it continue, would under its present aspects be a Mexican choice rather than a foreign usurpation, a doubt may fairly arise whether our Monroe doctrine suggests any objection to the voluntary erection of monarchies on this continent by the people who are to be the subjects of the same. Should this be so, and the Empire of MAXIMILIAN be the choice of Mexico, the form and nature of our relations with that country would be materially changed thereby. As for themselves, the condition and prospects of the Mexican people are sufficient to excite commiseration.

POLITICS AND FINANCES.

The steadiness in the price of our Government securities for some months past, has been noticed with gratification, not unmixed with some degree of surprise. The surprise, in the case, has been occasioned by observing how little these securities have been affected even by political events, that at first glance appear startling, and full of menace. Funds feel the thrill of sensation as soon as anything else, when there is any occasion for alarm in it. But these securities have undergone little variation of price for months past, either at home or abroad, and even less abroad than at home. And what variation there has been here is easily traceable to speculative influences and efforts entirely disconnected with politics.

This affords good ground for the conclusion that capitalists, who are wont to watch closely for the safety of their investments, are not much disturbed by vagaries of political opinion or speech that may occur among those who may be denominated the extremists of parties. It is highly creditable to them, as well as to the general intelligence of the country, that extravagant sensational articles and speeches which a class of politicians feel bound to grind out daily or weekly, are suffered to pass unheeded and without effect either on their fears or their financial transactions.

If the insane, belligerent utterances of some of the Democratic party were not regarded as the mere bombast of impotence, it would be sufficient to depress the value of our securities in a perceptible degree. But it has no such effect. So, also, would the tone of some of the journals in the Southern States be calculated to excite the apprehension of another outbreak of rebellion on the first opportunity, and so to depreciate our Government bonds. But it is understood to be only the natural outspeaking of individual passion chafed, galled and maddened by the disappointment of its hopes, and defeat of its fond and foolish schemes.

Even exciting and unusual measures, and discussions in Congress, do not affect the finances as the timid might apprehend, which shows still more forcibly the confidence entertained in the perfect credit of the Government, both at home and in the financial centers of the world.

SENATOR CAMERON.

Mr. CAMERON was not our choice, nor, we think, the choice of the majority of the Republican people of the State. But he has been elected by the Legislature, and will, no doubt, represent the State faithfully and creditably in the United States Senate. Mr. CAMERON is not a novice in governmental matters, and his competency to the high and important functions of the office to which he is now chosen, no one, we believe, has called in question. We acquiesce, of course, in the decision constitutionally made. We think the State might have done better. It certainly might have done worse. Mr. CAMERON's speech after the election, is more than unexceptionable. As a sample of his sentiments, we could ask no more than that the stock should open out as fresh and good as the sample.

GOVERNOR PATTON, of Alabama, appears to have a difficult task to perform. Though desiring the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, he feels the necessity of seeming to be opposed to its provisions. So while telling the people how bad the measure is he urges them to take it, for if they refuse, a Territorial government will be placed over them. In a recent speech at Huntsville, he said the South was as much in the power of Congress as LEE was in the clutches of GRANT, and it was their duty to surrender as LEE and JOHNSTON did. He furthermore declared that DAVIS should have given up the contest two years before he did, when he could have done so without dishonor, and have saved thousands of lives and vast sums of money. He warned the South against continuing the contest too long. Accept the Amendment, said he, and save yourselves from the still more exacting conditions which will result from rejection.

The speech of the Governor, which is at considerable length in this strain, appears not to have exerted much influence on the Southern people, who have made up their minds to take the Amendment under no circumstances.

PITTSBURGH.

Past, Present and Future.

Proposed Consolidation Boundary.

Population of Allegheny County, by Sub-Districts, from 1800 to 1860.

Dates of Formation of Its Cities, Wards, Boroughs and Townships.

Aggregate Popular Vote from '28 to '64

Growth of Suburbs from 1850 to 1866.

Population of the Most Comprehensive Limits, as Proposed, 184,425, and of the More Restricted Consolidated Limits, 171,082.

In the census returns of 1820, Pittsburgh is classified as the Seventeenth city, in population, of the United States. In 1830, as the Fifteenth; in 1840, as the Thirteenth; in 1850, as the Tenth, and in 1860, as the Seventeenth. Her population in 1820, was 7,248, an increase of 52.01 per cent. over 1810; in 1830, the population was 12,568, an increase of 73.53 per cent.; in 1840, 21,115, an increase per cent. of 68.00; in 1850, 46,601, an increase of 120.70 per cent.; and in 1860, 49,217, an increase of only 5.61 per cent.

This decline in growth of population from 1850 to 1860, compared with the rapid per cent. of increase each decade previous to 1850, must appear to persons unacquainted with our immediate neighborhood, and with the contracted boundaries of our city, as remarkably strange. In the eyes of people far away, we make an insignificant appearance. We are looked upon as little more than a finished country village. Such will be the impression so long as the city boundary retains its present location; for truly, in its contracted limits, it has long since been built up. For years past, whilst the city has remained almost stationary in point of population, the immediate suburbs have increased so rapidly that they now have more than three times the population contained within the city boundary. Whilst the city, between 1850-60, increased but 5.61 per cent., they increased, as will be shown, from 35.00 per cent. to 161.20 per cent.

As a subject for general information to those residing in this county, and for those abroad who look upon us as an insignificant city with a population of but 49,217, as represented by the actual census return of 1860, [when, in fact, we have within, what should constitute the city limits, a population of at least 184,425,] we have prepared a series of tables, showing the population, per cent. of increase, &c., from 1790 to the present time. The first of these tables, which shows the population of the county, by sub-districts, each decade, since 1790, was obtained with much difficulty. A complete set of the census returns since 1790, does not exist in the public Departments at Washington city, nor in the Congressional Library, and one or two of the early returns are nearly out of print. It is a matter of regret, that a work of so much importance to the Government, and to the public at large, is not to be found complete among its archives. There is, however, a private Library, of more than 10,000 volumes, in Washington City, owned by Peter Force, Esq., where can be found, perhaps, the most complete collection of documents pertaining to the history of our country from its discovery to the present time. This Library, far superior to the Congressional one, is about being purchased by Congress. In it can be found the census returns from 1790, in almost as complete order, as when issued from the press; and to Mr. Force, we are indebted for the privilege of copying part of the first table, marked "A," and which, when compared with the official returns on file there, will be found correct in every figure.

TABLE A.—Population of Allegheny County, by Sub Districts, from 1800 to 1860, as Shown by the Census.

PITTSBURGH.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.
As a Borough	1,565	4,768	......	......	......	......	......
East ward	......	......	2,971	1,753	5,889	......	......
West ward	......	......	4,277	3 179	3 785	......	......
North ward	......	......	......	3 001	3,212	......	......
South ward	......	......	......	4 635	4,659	......	......
First ward	......	......	......	......	......	4 216	4 206
Second ward	......	......	......	......	......	4,016	3 585
Third ward	......	......	......	......	......	3,887	9,187
Fourth ward	......	......	......	......	......	4,340	5,779
Fifth ward	......	......	......	......	4,500	8,211	8,734
Sixth ward	......	......	......	......	......	7,285	7,534
Seventh ward	......	......	......	......	......	2,906	3 120
Eighth ward	......	......	......	......	......	4,826	4,758
Ninth ward	......	......	......	......	......	2,234	4,323
ALLEGHENY.							
As a borough	......	......	......	2,801			
First ward	......	......	......	......	*	4 448	5,387
Second ward	......	......	......	......	......	4 553	5 566
Third ward	......	......	......	......	......	5,840	8 663
Fourth ward	......	......	......	......	......	7,421	9 086
TOWNSHIPS & BOR.							
Baldwin	......	......	......	......	......	1,610	2,746
Birmingham boro.	......	......	......	520	1,554	3 732	6,046
Do. East boro	......	......	......	......	......	1,624	3,421
†Bayardstown bor.	......	......	......	2,118	......	......	......
Chartiers	......	......	......	......	......	......	3 075
Collins	......	......	......	......	......	1 324	2,027
Crescent	......	......	......	......	......	......	324
Deer	587	674	1,075	1,642	......	......	......
Do East	......	......	......	......	1,987	2,021	1,184
Do West	......	......	......	......	1,4[illegible]4	1,716	1,865
Duquesne boro	......	......	......	......	......	870	1 720
Elizabethtown	111	......	......	......	......	......	......
‡Elizabeth boro	......	......	......	......	......	1 120	......
Do West boro	......	......	......	......	......	328	364
Do	1,904	2,368	2,492	2,519	3,417	3,970	5 901
Fawn	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,654
Fayette	1,421	2,016	2 009	2,301	2,484	......	......
Do South	......	......	......	......	......	1,118	1,260
Do North	......	......	......	......	......	1 430	1,172
Findley	......	......	......	1,327	1,367	1,318	1,187
Franklin	......	......	......	658	955	1,327	1,391
Indiana	......	692	1,198	1,777	2,697	2,448	2,505
Jefferson	......	......	......	1,441	1 779	1,138	1,601
Lawrenceville bor.	......	......	......	......	867	1,746	3,262
Manchester boro	......	......	......	......	......	1,755	2,707
Middletown	18	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mifflin	1 687	1,953	2,221	1,193	1,664	2,693	4,434
Monongahela boro	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,135
Moon	987	1,62[illegible]	2,014	1,042	1,281	1 383	1,148
McCandless	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,482
McClure	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,365
McKeesport boro	137	......	......	......	......	1,392	2,166
Neville	......	......	......	......	......	......	238
Ohio	......	832	1 477	1,879	1,631	2 329	1,351
Patton	......	......	......	......	......	881	959
Peebles	......	......	......	......	2,213	2,168	2,779
Penn	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 821
Pine	998	548	795	984	1 770	2 109	1,021
Pitt	1,465	2,441	4 381	3,924	6,002	2,035	3,084
Pittsburgh, S., boro	......	......	......	......	......	1,883	1,888
Do W., boro	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,201
Plum	755	1,174	1,639	1,720	1 953	1,241	1,446
Reserve	......	......	......	......	1,443	1,160	3 030
Robinson	650	899	1,392	1,371	1,694	1,917	2,100
Ross	......	1,327	1,979	2,126	1,675	1,442	1,798
Sewickley	275	......	......	......	......	......	1,586
Shaler	......	......	......	......	......	2,002	2,474
Sharpsburg boro	......	......	......	......	......	1,229	1,436
Snowdon	......	......	......	......	......	1,225	1,367
St. Clair	1,947	3 080	4,142	4,663	......	......	......
Do Lower	......	......	......	......	4,378	5,930	4,617
Do Upper	......	......	......	......	2,302	1,626	1 847
Tarentum boro	......	......	......	......	......	569	711
Temperanceville b	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,600
Versailles	580	833	867	911	1 456	1,659	3,127
Wilkins	......	......	......	......	1,927	2 163	3,019	2,260

*In the census of 1840, Allegheny City is not given by wards, but with a total population of 10 089.

†Bayardstown Borough and Northern Liberties are one and the same place, and now constitutes the Fifth ward.

‡In the census of 1860, Elizabeth borough does not appear, but is included in Elizabeth township. In the census of 1800 a credit of 111 is given to a place called "Elizabethtown," which was probably then the borough now called "Elizabeth." It will also be observed that a credit in the same year is given to "Middletown" of 18, "McKeesport borough" 137, and "Sewickley," 175.

The population of the whole county in 1790 was 10,309.

RECAPITULATION.

	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.
Pittsburgh	1,565	4,768	7,248	12,568	21 115	46 601	49 217
Allegheny				2,801	10,089	21,262	28,702
Balance of County	13,522	20,549	27,673	35,183	50,031	70 427	100,912
Total	15,087	25 317	34,921	50,552	81,235	138,290	178 831

The census enumeration of 1790 does not exhibit the population of the county by sub-districts, but each succeeding one does. The population of the county in 1790 was 10,309. The first enumeration of the number of inhabitants of Pittsburgh was made by an Assessor in January, 1796, and shown to be 1,395. The election returns of 1789-90-91 show the population then to have been about 950.

In 1790 the population of the county stood as follows:

Free white males of 16 and upwards and heads of families	2,635
Under 16, white males	2,745
All other persons	9
Slaves	159
Total	10,309

In 1800 it was as follows:

	Males.	Females.
Under 10 years	2,814	2,754
10 years to 16	1,163	1,009
16 years to 26	1 345	1,257
26 years to 45	1,326	1,311
45 and upwards	1,053	720
	7 701	7,051
All others		256
Slaves		79
Total		15,087

In 1850 and 1860, as follows:

WHITES.	1850. M.	1850. F.	1860. M.	1860. F.
Under one year	2,083	2,066	3,061	3,075
1 to 5 years	8 280	8,074	11,763	11,475
5 to 10 years	8 885	8 828	11 931	12 001
10 to 15 years	7 685	7,558	9,777	9 425
15 to 20 years	6,661	7,336	8,541	9 507
20 to 30 years	14,208	13,469	15 431	16 280
30 to 40 years	9 617	7,995	12,398	11 295
40 to 50 years	6 039	5,133	8 059	6 944
50 to 60 years	3,136	2,953	4,624	4,088
60 to 70 years	1 545	1 612	2,326	2,313
70 to 80 years	600	624	771	890
80 to 90 years	155	169	194	220
90 to 100 years	23	15	19	33
Above 100 years			2	2
Age unknown	69	23	1	
Total whites	68,986	65,873	88,554	87,548
Free colored	1 651	1,780	1,302	1,423
Indians			1	3
	70 637	67,653	89,857	88 974
Total	138 290		178,831	

In 1850, the foreign born males and females, were 43,414.

In 1860, foreign born, 28,293 males, and 25,434 females; total 53,727.

Increase of foreign born in 10 years, 10,313 or 23.73 per cent.

Decrease of colored in 10 years, 706 or 25.54 per cent.

It will be seen that, in 1850, the total number of white males, Native and Foreign born, above the age of 20, was 35,392, whilst the aggregate vote cast, as will be seen by Table "B," was, in 1848, only 17,482; or nearly one-half, and in 1852, 18,044, a trifle over one-half. In 1860 the number of white males, over 20 years of age, Native and Foreign born, were 43,541, and the aggregate vote cast was but 24,547. An allowance must be made for the number, between the ages of 20 and 21 years, and after making this, there is still an immense difference between the male population over 21 years of age and the vote cast. These figures of ages, nativities, &c., are given, in connection with this article, as a matter of general information to the reader. One important fact in the above should be particularly noted, viz: an actual decrease, between 1850 and 1860, in the colored population amounting to 25.54 per cent.

In order that Table "A," and those given hereafter may be fully understood, and each person placed in possession of such information as will enable him to trace its origin, any Ward, Township or Borough he may desire, and thereby get the population, as shown by Table "A," or the other information in subsequent tables,—we annex a history of the county from its origin in 1788, to the present time. For this valuable document, to prepare which has required much time and labor, we are under obligations to Major W. B. Negley, of the Pittsburgh Bar, who compiled it for his own use, from the County Records, and Pamphlet Laws of the State.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Its Formation—Its Cities, Wards, Boroughs, Townships and Election Precincts.

1ST. ITS FORMATION.

September 24th, 1788: The county was formed out of parts of Westmoreland and Washington counties, from which, March 12th, 1800, was taken and formed the counties of Butler, Mercer, Crawford and Erie, and parts thereof in the formation of the counties of Beaver, Armstrong, Warren; and March 13th, 1800, Venango. The remaining portion forming the present county of Allegheny.

The Cities.

Pittsburgh: Was incorporated by the Legislature as a city, with two wards, East and West, March 18th, 1816, and divided into four wards, North, East, South and West, December 18th, 1829. Their names were changed to numbers March 1st, 1837.

Fifth ward: Formed of the borough of Northern Liberties and incorporated into the city March 1st, 1837, and into two precincts, October 6th, 59 city code, by councils.

Sixth ward: Formed out of Pitt township, July 7th, 1845, and into two precincts, November 25th, 1866.

Seventh ward: Formed out of Pitt township, November or December 4th, 1846.

Eighth ward: Formed out of Pitt township, December 4th, 1846.

Ninth ward: Formed out of Pitt township, December 15th, 1846.

Tenth ward: Formed out of the Third ward, February 2d, 1865.

Allegheny: Was incorporated by the Legislature as a city, April 13th, 1840, and divided into four wards and numbered one, two, three and four. The third and fourth wards, each divided into two election precincts, January 5th, 1865, by City Councils. City Code.

The Boroughs.

*Pittsburgh: By the Legislature, of a part of Pitt township, April 22d, 1794. Merged into Pittsburgh city, March 18th, 1816.

*Allegheny: By the Legislature, of a part of Ross township, April 14th, 1828. Merged into Allegheny city, April 13th, 1840.

*Northern Liberties: By the Legislature of a part of Pitt township, April 23d, 1829. Merged into Pittsburgh city, March 1st, 1837.

Birmingham: By the Legislature, of a part of St. Clair township, April 10th, 1826. Divided into precincts May 21st, 1857.

Lawrenceville: By the Legislature, of a part of Peebles township, February 18th, 1834, and divided into two wards, 4th March, 1864.

Elizabeth: By the Legislature, of a part of Elizabeth township, April 5th, 1834.

Sharpsburg: By the Court, of a part of Ross township, December 14th, 1841, No. 8, December Sessions, 1840. Road Docket.

Tarentum: By the Court, of a part of East Deer township, March 7th, 1842, at No. 1 of October Sessions. Road Docket.

McKeesport: By the Court, of a part of Versailles township, September 31, 1842, at No. 13, of March sessions, 1842. Road Docket.

Manchester: By the Court, of a part of Ross township, November 2d, 1843, at No. 15, of June Sessions, 1843. Road Docket.

South Pittsburgh: By the Legislature, of a part of Lower St. Clair township, March 6th, 1848.

West Elizabeth: By the Legislature, of a part of Jefferson township, March 30th, 1848.

Duquesne: By the Legislature, of a part of Reserve township, April 5th, 1849.

East Birmingham: By the Legislature, of a part of Lower St. Clair township, April 10th, 1849.

West Pittsburgh: By the Court, of a part of Chartiers township, February 19th, 1853, at No. 4, December Sessions, 1851. Road Docket.

Sewickley: By the Court, of a part of Ohio township, July 6th, 1853, at No. 6 of March Sessions, 1853. Road Docket.

Monongahela: By the Legislature, of a part of South Pittsburgh borough, April 8th, 1858.

Temperanceville: By the Court, of a part of Chartiers township, October 29th, 1859, at No. 10 of March Sessions, 1859. M. D.

Mount Washington: By the Legislature, of a part of Lower St. Clair township, April 12th, 1866.

Townships.

*Deer: Merged in East and West Deer, October, 1836.

Elizabeth.

Fayette: Merged in North and South Fayette, June 15th, 1846.

Indiana, Mifflin, Moon, Ohio, Pine, Pitt, Plum, Robinson, Ross.

*St. Clair: Merged in Upper and Lower St. Clair townships, ———.

Versailles.

—All the above were established previous to 1800.

Findley: By the Court, of a part of Moon township, January, 1820, at No. 3 of November sessions, 1819. Road Docket.

Wilkins: By the Court, of a part of Pitt township, November 10, 1821, at No. 7 of August sessions. Road Docket.

Franklin: By the Court, of a part of Ohio township, August, 1823, at No. 3 of January sessions, 1823. Road Docket.

Jefferson: By the Court, of a part of Mifflin township, January, 1828, at No. 10 of April sessions, 1827. Road Docket.

Peebles: By the Court, of a part of Pitt township, November 26th, 1833, at No. 3, June sessions, 1833. Road Docket.

Reserve: By the Court, of a part of Ross township, November, 1835, at No. 8, December sessions, 1834. Road Docket.

East Deer: By the Court, of a part of Deer township, October, 1836, at No. 2 of June sessions, 1836. Road Docket.

West Deer: By the Court, of the remainder of Deer township, October, 1836, at No. 2 of June sessions, 1836. Road Docket.

Upper St. Clair: Out of a part of St. Clair township, ———.

Lower St. Clair: Out of a part of St. Clair township, ———.

Baldwin: By the Court, of parts of Jefferson, Mifflin and the St. Clair townships, February 24th, 1844, at No. 8 of June sessions, 1843. Road Docket.

Snowden: By the Court, of a part of Upper St. Clair township, October 6, 1845, at No. 20 of June sessions, 1844. Road Docket.

South Fayette: By the Court, of the remainder of Fayette township, June 15th, 1846, at No. 16 of March sessions, 1846. Road Docket.

Shaler: By the Court, of parts of Ross and Indiana townships, March 20th, 1847, at No. 10, December sessions, 1844. Road Docket.

Patton: By the Court, of a part of Plum township, March 24th, 1849, at No. 7, June sessions, 1848. Road Docket.

Collins: By the Court, of a part of Peebles, June 31, 1850, at No. 9, March sessions, 1849. Road docket. Into two precincts, Upper and Lower, by the Court, September 3d, 1866, at No. 10, June sessions, 1866. M. D.

Penn: By the Court, of a part of Wilkins township, August 31, 1850, at No. 4, December sessions, 1849. Road Docket.

McCandless: By the Court, of a part of Pine township, March 22, 1851, at No. 21, June sessions, 1849. Roads.

Chartiers: By the Legislature, of a part Lower St. Clair township, April 12th, 1851. P. L. 1851, page 457.

Sewickley: By the Court, of a part of Ohio township, January 28th, 1854, at No. 11, June sessions, 1853. Roads.

Neville: By the Court, of a part of Ohio township, April 8, 1854, at No. 18, October sessions, 1853. Roads.

Crescent: By the Court, of a part of Moon township, November 17th, 1855, at No. 5, December term, 1854. M. D.

Fawn: By the Court, of a part of East Deer township, March 28, 1857, at No. 8, October Sessions, 1856, M. D.

McClure: By the Court, of parts of Ross, Reserve and Robinson townships, January 8, 1859, at No. 3, March Sessions, 1858, M. D.

Richland: By the Court, of parts of Pine and West Deer townships, June 7, 1860, at No. 1, March Sessions, 1859, M. D.

Union: By the Court, of part of Chartiers township, September 29, 1860, at No. 1, March Sessions, 1860, M. D. First named Kirkpatrick, and, February 9, 1861, changed to Union.

Hampton: By the Court, of parts of Indiana, McCandless and West Deer townships, February 18, 1861, at No. 3, June Sessions, 1860, M. D.

Scott: By the Court of a part of Upper St. Clair township, June 29, 1861, at No. 2, October Sessions, 1860, M. D.

Harrison: By the Court, of a part of Fawn township, April 1, 1863, at No. 2, June Sessions, 1862, M. D.

Marshall: By the Court, of a part of Franklin township, June 3, 1863, at No. 1, October Sessions, 1862, M. D.

Liberty: By the Court of a part of Peebles township, December 3, 1864, at No. 4, June Session, 1864, M. D.

Oakland: By the Court, of a part of Pitt township, November 17, 1866, at No. 2, June Session, 1866, M. D.

*Those marked thus * ceased to exist, having been merged into other districts.

TABLE B—Aggregate Popular, or Presidential Vote, Cast in Each Sub-district of the County, from 1828 to 1864, and the Vote for Governor in 1866.

	1828	1832	1836	1840	1844	1848	1852	1856	1860	1864	1866
PITTSBURGH.											
East ward	953	335	508	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
West ward	869	242	517	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
North ward	......	470	605	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
South ward	......	591	399	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
First ward	......	......	......	612	697	690	587	702	614	805	788
Second ward	......	......	......	567	584	623	611	717	569	678	704
Third ward	......	......	......	753	924	1,137	1,015	1,335	1,171	1,450	927
Fourth ward	......	......	......	565	584	647	641	706	593	722	685
Fifth ward	......	......	......	666	838	950	836	1 227	1,221	1,283	1,208
Sixth ward	......	......	......	......	......	615	708	944	887	1,219	1 254
Seventh ward	......	......	......	......	......	173	242	331	360	477	487
Eighth ward	......	......	......	......	......	3[illegible]6	564	553	627	792	842
Ninth ward	......	......	......	......	......	220	304	551	602	807	929
Tenth ward	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	564
Totals	1,822	1,638	2 029	3,163	3,626	5,345	5,328	7,066	6,644	8,233	8 388
ALLEGHENY CITY.											
As a Borough	298	575	770	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
First ward	......	......	......	418	421	625	580	690	695	940	925
Second ward	......	......	......	198	265	425	437	628	688	1 051	1,138
Third ward	......	......	......	328	407	848	706	996	936	1,378	1,435
Fourth ward	......	......	......	464	658	847	886	1,236	1,174	1 530	1,446
Totals	298	575	770	1,406	1,921	2 540	2 609	3 550	3,511	4 899	4 944
Baldwin township	......	......	......	......	208	216	2[illegible]9	302	331	401	350
Birmingham, borough	......	......	81	218	302	529	508	760	948	881	1,015
Birmingham, East, borough	......	......	......	......	......	......	218	342	608	721	980
Chartiers	......	......	......	......	......	......	471	568	339	209	230
Collins	......	......	......	......	......	......	191	223	320	470	548
Crescent	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	60	51	62	68
Deer, Allegheny District	75	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Deer, Western District	65	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Deer, East	......	124	170	328	376	351	303	378	170	172	172
Deer, West	......	68	87	207	212	228	240	317	218	206	199
Duquesne borough	......	......	......	......	......	......	119	218	211	333	320
Elizabeth	328	366	462	609	674	528	560	714	664	745	866
Elizabeth borough	......	......	......	......	......	199	168	143	149	193	218
Elizabeth, West borough	......	......	......	......	......	54	53	47	60	74	88
Fawn	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	256	117	128
Fayette	333	262	217	414	468	......	......	......	......	......	......
Fayette South	......	......	......	......	......	214	189	210	202	214	206
Fayette, North	......	......	......	......	......	252	264	251	266	231	199
Findley	154	207	119	268	273	284	242	263	213	247	249
Fountain Inn	......	134	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Franklin	77	68	84	154	159	192	176	[illegible]	179	......	[illegible]
Hampton	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harrison	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	110	165	175	411	396	289	290	[illegible]	304	356	339
Jefferson	173	184	151	316	325	198	173	225	231	263	279
Lawrenceville borough	......	......	[illegible]	116	143	239	283	444	489	821	1,088
Liberty	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	[illegible]	430
Manchester borough	......	......	......	......	132	241	303	346	447	657	814
Marshall	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	[illegible]	129
Mifflin	173	106	80	320	247	357	324	467	511	619	649
Monongahela borough	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	[illegible]	167	149
Moon	118	138	116	202	239	192	209	223	191	227	226
McCandless	......	......	......	......	......	......	153	199	178	155	156
McClure	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	144	270	397
McKeesport borough	......	......	......	......	237	361	......	370	328	406	474
Mt. Washington	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	250
Neville	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	[illegible]	48	55	48
North'n Liberties (Bayards'n)	......	331	414	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ohio	108	147	83	248	280	281	289	190	176	217	241
Patton	......	......	......	......	......	......	175	177	166	203	216
Peebles	......	......	150	[illegible]	394	411	251	326	363	489	202
Penn	......	......	......	......	......	......	183	213	[illegible]	323	[illegible]
Pine	99	93	88	261	277	290	239	220	121	133	129
Pitt	231	241	207	584	337	163	210	195	343	502	651
Pittsburgh, South, borough	......	......	......	......	......	295	321	455	331	396	419
Pittsburgh, West borough	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	152	188	[illegible]	272
Plum	225	269	164	341	378	231	320	247	239	257	[illegible]
Reserve	......	......	......	190	134	182	142	261	364	446	638
Richland	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	116	125
Robinson	166	208	127	293	268	207	274	341	358	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ross	96	111	111	245	252	186	187	322	264	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	203
Sewickley	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	114	118	[illegible]	118
Sewickley borough	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	110	137	137	145
Shaler	......	......	......	......	......	[illegible]	220	297	301	407	419
Sharpsburg borough	......	......	......	......	90	173	219	250	279	310	380
Snowden	......	......	......	......	......	80	168	233	[illegible]	[illegible]	233
St. Clair—McCulley's	275	227	190	......	......	......	......	......	245	237	[illegible]
St. Clair—Birmingham	289	70	215	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
St. Clair—Obeys	......	298	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
St. Clair—Lower	......	......	......	833	509	781	308	445	588	814	745
St. Clair—Upper	......	......	......	296	346	231	235	291	274	150	156
Tarentum borough	......	......	......	......	......	......	126	131	133	151	181
Temperanceville borough	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	255	338	339
Union	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	305	240
Versailles	146	124	137	263	257	275	237	386	370	378	487
Wilkins	181	183	174	391	415	439	258	314	312	315	551
Totals	3,412	4 072	3 897	7 593	8,875	9 577	10,107	13 523	14,392	17,883	20 074
Vote of whole county	5,532	6 285	6,886	12 162	14,232	17,482	19,04[illegible]	24 129	24,547	31,015	33 406

NOTE—Elizabeth borough, in the elections of 1836-40-44, is included in the returns for Elizabeth township. Tarentum borough, previous to the election of 1852, is included with East Deer township. No official returns of M'Keesport, for 1844, could be found, and it is presumed that it was included in the returns of Versailles township. Reserve township appears to date back to November, 1835, but no official return of the Presidential election of 1836 could be found among the papers on file in the office of the Prothonotary, and it was probably included in the returns of Ross township. The original St. Clair was divided into Upper and Lower, in 1838 or 1839. The original Deer township was divided into two townships, East and West, October, 1836, though an election appears in 1832, but at that time it was called by two precincts, East and West.

In comparing the number of votes cast for Presidential Electors with those cast at State elections, we find, generally, a large difference in the aggregate vote. Some men seem to vote at no other election than the Presidential; and hence we find at no other a full vote cast. The difference between the aggregate vote of these two is much larger than is generally supposed.

This table will be found of general interest, and shows the per cent. of voters to the population.

TABLE C—Increase per cent. of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and County, from 1790 to 1860, with the Aggregate Votes of 1832, 1840, 1852 and 1860, and the per cent. of Votes at these Elections.

	Population of 1790.	Population of 1800.	Increase per cent. over 1790.	Population of 1810.	Increase per cent. over 1800.	Population of 1820.	Increase per cent. over 1810.	Population of 1830.	Increase per cent. over 1820.	Vote of 1832.	Per cent. of Voters.
Pittsburgh	......	1,565	......	4,768	204.66	7,248	52.01	12,568	73.53	1,638	[illegible]
Allegheny City	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,801	......	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balance of the County	......	13,522	......	20 549	51.96	27 673	34.66	35,183	23.52	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	10,309	15,087	46.34	25,317	67.80	34 921	37.93	50,552	44.76	6,285	8.04

	Population of 1840.	Increase per cent. over 1830.	Vote of 1840.	Per cent. of Voters.	Population of 1850.	Increase per cent. over 1840.	Vote of 1852.	Per cent. of Voters.	Population of 1860.	Increase per cent. over 1850.	Vote of 1860.	Per cent. of Voters.
Pittsburgh	21,115	68 00	3 163	6 67	46,601	120 70	5 328	8 74	49,217	5.61	6,644	7.40
Allegheny City	10 089	260.19	1,406	7 17	21,262	110 74	2,609	8.11	28 702	34 99	3,511	8.17
Balance of the County	50,031	42.20	7,593	6.58	70,427	40 76	10,107	6 96	100912	43 28	14,392	[illegible]
Totals	81,235	60,69	12,162	6.67	138290	70.23	18,044	7.66	178831	29 31	24,547	7.24

By comparing the aggregate vote of 1832 with the population of 1830, we find *only one voter in every 8.04 of inhabitants;* in 1840, one in 6.67; in 1850-52, one in 7.66, and in 1860, one in 7.24 of population.

From 1800 to 1810, Pittsburgh increased in population 204.66 per cent.; between 1820 and 1830, the increase was 73.53 per cent.; between 1840 and 1850, 120.70 per cent., and from 1850 to 1860, but 5.61 per cent. Whilst Pittsburgh, during this latter period, increased but 5.61 per cent., Allegheny city increased 34.99 per cent.; and the balance of the county averaged 43.28 per cent. The large increase lies in the boroughs and townships adjacent to the city, and the decrease is in proportion as we go further away. We have shown that the ratio of increase in the whole county, outside of the two cities, averaged 43.28 per cent. We will now show some of the immediate suburbs:

TABLE D—Population of some of the Boroughs and Townships, Adjacent to the City, in 1850 and 1860, with the per cent. of Increase, Aggregate Vote, and per cent. of Votes Compared with Pittsburgh

	Population in 1850.	Vote of 1852.	Per cent. of Voters.	Population in 1860.	Vote of 1860.	Per cent. of Voters.	Per cent. of increase in population since 1850.
Pittsburgh	46,601	5,328	8.74	49,217	6,644	7 40	5 61
Peebles and Liberty	2 168	251	8.63	2,770	363	7.63	27.76
Allegheny City	21,262	2,609	8 11	28 702	3,511	8 17	34.99
Wilkins and Penn	3,019	441	6.82	4,081	555	7.35	35.17
Pitt and Oakland	2,035	210	9 70	3,084	343	[illegible]	51 54
Collins	1,324	191	6.93	2 027	320	6 33	53.09
Manchester Borough	1 755	303	5.79	2 707	447	6.12	54.24
Birmingham Borough	3 732	508	7.34	6 046	918	6 35	62.00
Lawrenceville Borough	1,746	283	6.16	3 262	489	6 67	86 82
Duquesne Borough	870	119	7.31	1,720	211	8 15	97 70
East Birmingham Borough	1,624	218	7 45	3 421	608	5.62	110.65
Reserve	1,160	142	8.16	3,030	364	8 56	161.20

In this table we have a clear illustration why the city increased but 5.61 per cent., between 1850 and 1860. During that period, the growth was outside the present city boundary. Whilst the city had only 2,616 added to her population, the places named in the above table had an increase of more than 20,000 inhabitants, in the ten years. Peebles and Liberty townships increased 27.76 per cent.; Allegheny city, 34.99 per cent.; Wilkins and Penn townships, 35.17 per cent.; Pitt and Oakland townships, 51.54 per cent.; Collins, 53.09 per cent.; Manchester borough, 54.24 per cent.; Birmingham borough, 62.00 per cent.; Lawrenceville borough, 86.82 per cent.; Duquesne borough, 97.70 per cent.; East Birmingham borough, 110.65 per cent., and Reserve township, 161.20 per cent.

These places named are but a few of the suburbs. On the South side of the river, we have Lower St. Clair, Chartiers and others, which have increased equally as rapidly as the ones named; but time and the difficulty of giving a fair table of the growth, [from the fact that so many townships and boroughs have been taken from the original "St. Clair township,"] compel us to leave it to others to calculate from the figures given in the tables.

In table "C" it is shown that the per cent. of votes in 1832, was one in 8.04 of population; in 1840, one in 6.67; in 1852, one in 7.66, and in 1860, one in 7.24; making an average of *one* in 7.40 inhabitants. Reference to table "D" will show about the same ratio.

The election of 1866 gave very nearly a full vote, but not quite so; for, as we have before said, a comparison of Presidential with State elections and experience, both prove that at no election is there a full vote cast save at the Presidential. The last election being a State election, and not quite full, our tables will allow us to infer that there was one vote cast for every 7.50 of population. This must be very nearly accurate, and gives us a basis to calculate from, to which no one can object, as it is really below the average; for, the per centage shown above in a number of Presidential elections, averages one in 7.40—very nearly what we now allow.

Taking this as data, we have made a calculation of the number of inhabitants in the largest proposed consolidation, and find it to contain a population of 184,425. This we will now show:

TABLE E—Aggregate Vote and Population in October, 1866, by Sub-Districts, in the Most Comprehensive Consolidated Limits as Proposed.

	Vote of 1866.	Population of 1866.
First Ward, Pittsburgh	788	5,910
Second Ward, Pittsburgh	704	5 280
Third Ward, Pittsburgh	927	6 952
Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh	685	5 138
Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh	1,208	9 060
Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh	1 254	9 405
Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh	487	3 652
Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh	842	6 315
Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh	929	6 968
Tenth Ward, Pittsburgh	564	4,230
Total	8,388	62,910
First Ward Allegheny	925	6 937
Second Ward, Allegheny	1,138	8 535
Third Ward, Allegheny	1,435	10,764
Fourth Ward, Allegheny	1,446	10,845
Total	4,944	37,080
Birmingham Borough	1 015	7,612
Duquesne Borough	320	2,400
East Birmingham Borough	980	7,350
Lawrenceville Borough	1,088	8,160
Manchester Borough	814	6,105
Monongahela Borough	149	1,118
Mt. Washington Borough	250	1,875
Sharpsburg Borough	360	2,700
South Pittsburgh Borough	419	3,142
Temperanceville Borough	339	2,542
West Pittsburgh Borough	272	2,040
Total	6,004	45,030
Baldwin Township, one-half of	175	1,312
Chartiers township	230	1,725
Collins township	548	4,110
Indiana township, one fourth of	85	642
Liberty township	430	3 225
Lower St. Clair township	745	5,587
McClure township	397	2,977
Peebles township	202	1 515
Penn township, one-fourth of	73	547
Pitt and Oakland townships	651	4,882
Reserve township	638	4,785
Robinson township, one fourth of	80	600
Ross township, one-half of	164	1,230
Scott township, one half of	116	870
Shaler township, one-half of	205	1 538
Union township	240	1,800
Wilkins township, one-half of	275	2 062
Total	5 254	39 405
Total Population		184 425

The more restricted consolidated limits proposed, and the one thought most easily accomplished, would have a boundary something like the following:

Commencing near the mouth of Wood's Run, in McClure township, and crossing the Ohio River; thence by a line through Chartiers township, so as to embrace Temperanceville and its immediate contiguous population; continuing the same line into Union township, thence through Lower St. Clair to the Monongahela River, somewhere near the junction of St. Clair and Baldwin township; crossing the Monongahela river, thence to the Allegheny river, somewhere near the mouth of Negley's Run, taking in Pitt, Oakland and Liberty townships, and all, or nearly all, of Collins and Peebles; crossing the Allegheny river and taking in Sharpsburg and so much of Indiana township as to embrace the immediate contiguous population to Sharpsburg; thence by a line taking in a portion of Shaler, all of Reserve, and a small portion of McClure, to the place of beginning at Wood's Run.

The air line distance, east and west of this boundary, would be about nine miles, and from the north to the south five miles. The following table shows the population in October, 1866:

TABLE F—Aggregate Vote and Population in October, 1866, by Sub-Districts, in the more Restricted Consolidated Limits as Proposed.

	Vote	Population.
Pittsburgh	8,388	62,910
Allegheny	4 944	37,080
Boroughs	6,004	45,030
Chartiers, one-fourth of	58	435
Union, one-half of	120	900
Lower St. Clair, three-fourths of	559	4,192
Pitt and Oakland	651	4,882
Peebles	202	1 515
Liberty	430	3 225
Collins	548	4,110
Indiana, one-fifth of	68	510
Shaler, one-fourth of	102	765
Reserve	638	4,785
M'Clure, one-fourth of	99	742
Total	22,811	171,082

It will be observed that the difference between the aggregate population of the most comprehensive consolidated limits as proposed, and the more restricted one, amounts to only 13,343.

We have shown by Table D the growth of the city and a few of the suburban districts from 1850 to 1860. But the increase, during that decade, is far behind what it has been since. Then there were but few buildings, either in or out of the city, occupied by more than one family. But times have changed, for during the last few years hundreds of buildings have been occupied with from two to five families. Previous to 1860, at this season of the year, on houses in every square throughout the city, could be seen posted up the words "To Let." There was no difficulty in procuring, in a few hours, almost any kind of a house desired. Now, you never see a "To Let," and you rarely see one advertised in a newspaper. It is almost impossible to rent a respectable room to sleep in, let alone a house to live in. And yet every year, since 1860, there have been erected a large number of dwellings. Within the past year some two hundred have been put up in the city, and over three hundred and sixty in Allegheny. If two thousand had been erected, tenants are ready waiting to take them all at almost any price. In the suburbs the increase of population, since 1860, far surpassed the rapid growth made previous to that period. This fact is patent to every person who passes over any one of the roads, public or private, leading from the city. For miles out they are all generally closely lined with dwellings, mostly put up since 1860. During the past year more were erected than there were during the two previous years. From one hill in the immediate vicinity of the village of East Liberty, there can be seen, within the radius of a few miles, and without encroaching on the village of Wilkinsburg, only two miles further east, no less than five hundred buildings, all put up since the spring of 1865.

Within the last few years dozens of villages have sprung up, and, in a short space of time have attained a population which formerly required ten or fifteen years. We will give a few illustrations.

Denny's Hollow, as it is called, East of Lawrenceville Station, P. R. R., one year ago, if we recollect rightly, had but one house. Now there are between thirty-five and forty.

Brereton, a village situate a short distance East of the Old Denny Mansion, now contains some fifty houses, all put up within the last three or four years.

In 1860 there were some three houses at Shady Side, located some three miles East of the city, on the P. R. R., and Fourth Street Road. There was then but one regular daily passenger on the P. R. R., to and from Pittsburgh, and for a long time, he had to get on and off at Millvale Station. He finally persuaded the Superintendent of the road to have one train a day stop at that place. Almost immediately after this was done, travel increased, and buildings of the most tasteful and substantial character began to be erected, until they now number more than one hundred, and the daily travel averages the same number.

Improvements are still going on, greater than ever. Within the last ninety days, the citizens resolved to have a church, subscribed over $10,000, with which they purchased an acre and a half of ground, and have nearly completed a Presbyterian church.

Bloomfield or Pattersonville, a village situated in Liberty township, between the P. R. R., and Greensburg turnpike, and opposite Saint Mary's Cemetery, contains about one hundred houses, nearly all put up within the last eighteen months.

On the line of the A. V. R. R. between Lawrenceville and Sharpsburg Station, since 1860, there have been put up ten large oil refineries, with comfortable dwellings, sufficient to accommodate the large number of employees about the works. These refineries turn out more than 8,000 bbls. of refined oil per week.

Soho village, on the Fourth street road, just outside the city limits, has now well nigh a hundred houses, if not more, mostly erected within the last two years.

Bellfield, east of Oakland Station, on the Fourth street road, and in Oakland township, has now a large population, and is growing very rapidly. Within the last four months an Old School Presbyterian Church has been organized.

The Fourth street road, a continuation of Pennsylvania avenue, from the city line to East Liberty, is occupied on either side, by elegant mansions and improved grounds. During the past year, all along this great thoroughfare, lots have been sold and many buildings will be put up the present year. This is mainly owing to the favorable locations for building and to the improvements made upon the road, which was in a terrible condition for many years; but in 1864, it was sold under the sheriff's hammer and purchased by that energetic Prince of Improvement, Joseph Dilworth, Esq., who at once formed a new company that have already spent over $70,000, and made it one of the finest roads for a drive in the country. On this road is located the Oakland Railway, extending from Pittsburgh to Oakland by double track, and from thence to East Liberty by a single track, well and firmly laid with Tram Rail.

The Greensburg Turnpike, with the exception of that portion which passed through the Winebiddle lands, some half a mile or so in extent, is being rapidly occupied on either side with dwellings, and is now pretty well lined with them until it passes east of the village of Wilkinsburg, a distance from the city of more than seven miles.

East Liberty is located in Collins and Liberty townships. It is still a village, never having been incorporated as a borough, although the population must be close on to, if not upwards of 4,000. Within the last year over a hundred houses have been erected within the village proper, and as many more are already under contract to be put up on the opening of spring. Lots have been selling with great rapidity, and some desirably located for business stands at very high prices, as witness the fact of the sale of one lot, some six weeks ago, only nineteen feet front by some sixty in depth, for $1,900. The village has in it some six school-houses, a Catholic church, two Presbyterian churches (Old and New School), an Episcopal church, a Methodist church, and a Lutheran church. The Old School Presbyterian church, when finished in 1862, was then thought by many to be far too large, but it is now inadequate to accommodate the congregation. The Methodist and M. P. churches have also been enlarged by building additions thereto. Collins Park has lately been laid out into town lots and every one sold. The Old Deniston Farm, a part of the Old Reese Jones Farm, a part of the Old Dahlem Farm, and a part of the Shakspeare Garden, all adjoining East Liberty, have been recently laid out into town lots and all sold to a class of men who are putting up tasteful and substantial buildings. Highland avenue, which commences on the Greensburg turnpike, opposite the Presbyterian church, and extends to the Allegheny river, is not surpassed by any thoroughfare in the country. It is being rapidly built up on either side its entire length. Within the last two years the citizens residing along it raised by voluntary assessments some $20,000, which has been expended in macadamizing it. There is also Shady Lane, a handsome avenue, well improved, and many others of equal import. The Eastern Exchange Hotel, put up by the P. R. R. Co., is the largest hotel in this section of the State, with the exception of the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh. There is also the Western Exchange, a large, well-conducted house, with many others of smaller size.

Torrens, Homewood, Wilkinsburg, Swissvale and Braddock, all located on the line of the P. R. R., are rapidly increasing in population. The Railroad Company offer such inducements, in the way of cheap fares, and the number of trains, that, at the present rapid growth, there will in a very few years be a larger population living along it, between the present city limits and Braddock, than there is now in the whole city of Pittsburgh. Some of the mansions that have been erected close by it will vie with the most splendid ones on the Hudson river, near New York. The Railroad Company sell monthly coupon tickets to persons traveling in and out of the city every day. One of these tickets, good for fifty-six rides, between East Liberty and Pittsburgh, costs $2 40, not quite four and one-half cents per ticket, and much cheaper than the horse railroads sell tickets for about half the distance. These tickets are sold for all the other stations, at the same proportion, according to distance.

The following very interesting table of travel per day, during the month of last August, between Braddock and Pittsburgh, on the Brinton and Wall's accommodation trains, has been kindly furnished us by the General Ticket Agent of the Road, H. W. Gwinner, Esq.:

Passengers over Pennsylvania Railroad, August, 1866, per Wall's and Brinton's Accommodation Trains.

FROM	Total No. of Passengers.	Average per Diem.
Pittsburgh	18,144½	672 x
Millvale	1,499	55⅔
Shadyside	2,250	83 x
Roup's	851	31½
Liberty	7,542½	279 x
Torrens	985	36½
Homewood	1,461	54 x
Wilkinsburg	3,017	112—
Swissvale	1,325½	49 x
Hawkins	135	5
Copeland	9	0 x
Braddock's	1,706½	63 x
Totals	38,926	1,441½
Pittsburgh	18,144½	672
All other points	20 781½	769⅔

The above table gives the total number of passengers leaving each station from Pittsburgh to Braddock and vice-versa, including all those passing to or from intermediate points between said stations. This will account for the difference between the totals of "all other points" and the figures named for Pittsburgh. The average is made by dividing the entire number by twenty-seven, thus discarding the Sunday train. The month of August being "holiday month," but few school tickets were presented.

Statement of Passengers carried over Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, Between Pittsburgh and Braddock, During the Fiscal Year of 1866:

STATIONS.	NO. PASSENGERS.
Pittsburgh	95 167
Soho	683
Copper Works	1,249
Laughlins	5,479
Frankstown	4,781
Marion	1,109
Hazelwood	8 474
Glenwood	12,710
Browns	3 254
City Farm	2,3[illegible]
Adams	520
Mills	1,676
Braddock	5,335
Total No. Passengers	142,869

Number of Tickets Sold on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, at the Allegheny Station, or Western Terminus, from December 18th, 1866, to Saturday, January 12th 1867.

To Herr's	163
" Bennett	1,534
" Pine Creek	291
" Etna	326
" Sharpsburg	1,960
" Ross	33
" Fairview	85
" Harmersville	241
" Lincoln	71
" Springdale	73
" Hite's	89
" Peterson	17
" Tarentum	291
" Natrona	337
" Karns	21
" Sugo	7
" Freeport	472

Total Number of Passenger Carried on Accommodation Trains, Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R. R., from Pittsburgh and Intermediate Stations to New Brighton and vice versa, during the month of August, 1866.

Stations.	Passengers.
Pittsburgh	330
Allegheny	12,832
Outer Depot	272
Wood's Run	879
Pork House	70
Jack's Run	579
Birmingham	613
Courtneys	947
Dixmont	996
Glendale	899
Haysville	1,024
Osborne	171
Sewickley	2 662
Edgeworth	454
Leetsdale	1,025
Fair Oaks	129
Economy	1 953
Baden	894
Remington	[illegible]
Freedom	1 170
Rochester	3 341
Beaver	1,181
New Brighton	3,298
	35,831

Statement of the Number of Passengers Carried on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati (Pan Handle) Railroad Between Pittsburgh and Noblestown, and the Intermediate Stations for the Year 1866.

STATIONS.	PASSENGERS.
Pittsburgh	29,244
Birmingham	32 568
Temperanceville	2 688
[illegible]	2,204
Broadhead	4,800
Mansfield	20,952
Walkers	4,476
Noblestown	5 088
Total	93,120

Total Number of Passengers Carried on the Allegheny Valley Railroad from Hulton and Intermediate Stations to Pittsburgh, and vice versa, during the Month of August, 1866.

STATIONS	PASSENGERS
Pittsburgh	9,275
Lawrenceville	2,704
McCandless	335
Sharpsburg	1,441
Negley's Run	710
Ireland	1,195
Sandy Creek	795
Verner	729
Edgewater	559
Hulton	980
Total	[illegible]

But this article has been, perhaps, extended enough to answer the main purposes we had in view at the start. We have not, however, space in this issue of our paper to go into the interesting details regarding the other suburban districts. We expect soon to avail ourselves of an opportunity to do so; and we shall be pleased to receive statistics of that kind from any of our readers.

It is manifest that the tongue of land lying between the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, and extending from Soho on the one side, and from Lawrenceville on the other—is becoming, for business purposes, more valuable every day, and is destined to be absorbed for such puposes, to the almost entire exclusion of other uses. This is apparent from the fact, that from the Point upward, residences have of late years, been transformed and changed into warehouses, stores, shops and manufactories. As the population increases, so trade, commerce and manufactures expand. Home demand keeps even pace with the external demand, so that the laws of supply require new territorial space for fresh industrial establishments of all kinds. On the river fronts, in Pittsburgh, hardly any family dwellings are now to be found, whilst the inside streets afford ample evidence, each year, of the fact we have stated. Penn street is fast becoming what Liberty street has been for many years. Its mansions must soon disappear, and make way for the tide of business. Market, Wood, Smithfield, Grant, St. Clair and Fifth streets are nearly absorbed in business uses; and so with a number of other streets. Pittsburgh is *naturally* the centre of what must be, sooner or later, a vast consolidated city. It is the mother of all the other corporations around it. From its industry, energy, capital, and superabundant population, all the rest have been created, and stamped with its characteristics. Here are—we may say—all the banks, insurance offices, newspapers, hotels, theaters, public libraries and reading rooms, halls for lectures, railroad offices and passenger depots. There are, also, the Court House, with all the county offices appertaining thereto, the Custom House, the United States Court Rooms and offices, the Steamboat Inspectors' offices, etc., etc. The money capital of the county is handled in Pittsburgh, and now it is found that its ten wards have not room enough for business purposes. Consequently enormous prices are paid for lots of ground in the city, and rents have reached *stunning* rates. Office-rooms for lawyers, physicians, brokers, agents, etc., command rents that are surprising to the old citizens. It is clear, therefore, that all owners of real estate within the cities and boroughs, as well as those within the immediate vicinity, would be largely benefitted by consolidation, and should support that with all their best endeavors. Consolidation, more than any other cause, will bring outlying lots and fields into market, and render them highly valuable. Adjacent gardeners, farmers and owners of country villas need not be alarmed about taxation; that can be regulated as it was in Philadelphia. Rather should they all espouse the popular movement; for its success would shortly quadruple their wealth.

We respectfully submit our tables of facts, with the suggestions growing out of them, to the readers of our paper, hoping that a measure so fraught with incalculable advantages to our people, will secure additional advocates, and may be speedily brought to accomplishment.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Standing Committees of the House.

The following are the Standing Committees of the House of Representatives:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Waddell, Lee, Quay, M'Camant, Whann, M'Pherrin, Barton, Marks, Armstrong, Freeborn, Mann, Wilson, Woodward, Wharton, Kinney, Phelan, Westbrook, Chalfant, Boyle, Meyers and Gregory.

Judiciary General—Messrs. Mann, Mechlin, Quay, Waddell, Wingard, Davis, Boyle, Jenks and Meyers.

Judiciary Local—Messrs. M'Creary, Barton, Ewing, Harbison, Webb, Allen, Worrall, Craig, Jones, Phelan and Tharp.

Municipal Corporations—Messrs. Freeborn, Worrell, Sharples, M'Creary, M'Camant, Armstrong, Cameron, Humphrey, Barton, Wilson, Fogel, Headman, Breen, Jenks and Koon.

Counties and Townships—Messrs. Whann, M'Camant, M'Pherrin, Humphrey, Pennypacker, Harbison, Allen, Ewing, Sharples, Wright, Heizel, Satterthwait, Markley, Collins and Craig.

Railroads—Messrs. Kerns, M'Kee, Harbison, Whann, Cameron, Davis, Humphrey, Marks, Stumbaugh, Kimmell, Mechling, Pillow, Stehman, Waddell, Watt, Wilson, Weller, Subers, Jenks, Josephs and Koon.

Iron and Coal—Messrs. Stumbaugh, Subers, Quay, Davis, DeHaven, Ghegan, McKee, Wallace, Marks, Watt, Markley, Quigley, Long, Headman, and Westbrook.

Mining and Manufacturing Companies.—Messrs. Lee, Ghegan, Wharton, Stumbaugh, Hoffman, DeHaven, Shuman, Wallace, Wright, Chadwick, Hunt, Quigley, Josephs, Linton and Mullen.

Corporations—Messrs. Stehman, Allen, Adaire Kinney, Donohugh, Espy, Kerns, Peters, Roath, Ghegan, Chadwick, Woodward, Long, Chalfant, Markley, Quigley, Josephs, Rhoads and Kurtz.

Roads, Bridges and Ferries—Messrs. Hoffman, DeHaven, Roath, Day, Gallagher, Melly, Richards, Leech, M'Kee, Chase, Satterthwait, Robinson, Hood, Harner and Maish.

Education—Messrs. Sharples, Day, Pillow, Freeborn, Kinney, Armstrong, Ewing, Gordon, Wharton, Marks, Craig, Kline, Tharp, Robinson and Boyd.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Mechling, McCreary, Mann, Quay, Shuman, Wallace, Webb, Whann, Harbison, Wingard, Jones, Kurtz, Koon, Hood and Deise.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Davis, Wingard, Mullin, Freeborn, Lee, McCreary, Mann, Pennypacker, Waddell, Donohugh, Jenks, Phelan, Boyle, Meyers and Tharp.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Wingard, Subers, Weller, Armstrong, Brown, Gallaher, Colville, Adaire, Richards, Barrington, Maish, Calvin, Chalfant and Fogel.

To Compare Bills—Messrs. Watt, Cameron, Chase, Steacy, Stehman, Boyd, Breen, Brennan and Kurtz.

Election Districts—Messrs. Humphrey, Weller, Leech, Brown, Chase, Espy, Kimmel, Cameron, Day, Harner, Kline, Hunt, Jones and Collins.

Agriculture—Messrs. Ewing, Webb, Chadwick, McPherrin, Gordon, Peters, Richards, Shuman, Steacy, Wright, Freen, Rouch, Maish, Fogel and Collins.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Webb, Hoffman, Leech, Brown, Richards, Mullin, Robinson and Deise.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Melly, Worral and Kline.

Library—Messrs. Selly, Sharples, Day, Kennedy, Melly, Steacy, McHenry, Boyd, Linton and Rhoads.

Military—Messrs. Woodward, Worrall, Allen, Day, Espy, Gallaher, Gordon, Pennypacker, Pillow, Roath, Linton, Westbrook, Rouch, McHenry and Rhoads.

Divorces—Messrs. Kinney, Ghegan, McPherrin, McCamant, Colville, Donohugh, Hoffman, McKee, Seller, DeHaven, Quigley, Markley, Josephs, Satterthwait and Gregory.

Accounts—Messrs. Wallace, Watt, Seller Stehman, Wharton, Shuman, Kennedy, Peters, Heizel, Headman, Harner and Calvin.

Printing—Messrs. Wingard, McCamant, Colville and Rouch.

Passenger Railways—Messrs. Marks, Freeborn, DeHaven, Adaire, Chadwick, Kerns, Wilson, Seller, Ghegan, Woodward, Quigley, Gregory, Mullin and Hood.

Banks—Messrs. Cameron, Pennypacker, Adaire, Brown, Donohugh Chase, Colville, Wright, Kimmell, Steacy, McHeny, Brennan, Breen, Calvin and Barrington.

HARRISBURG.

Simon Cameron Elected United States Senator.

He Makes a Speech.

And Puts His Defamers Behind Him.

His Opinion of Andrew Johnson.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 15, 1867.

SENATE.

The special order on the constitutional amendments was resumed, Mr. Bigham having the floor, who consumed the time of the Senate until twelve o'clock—the time appointed when the Governor would be inaugurated.

The speakers of both Houses and the members met and proceeded to the front of the capitol, where they certified to the election of John W. Geary as Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, for the ensuing three years, the oath of office being administered by the Speaker of the Senate, Louis W. Hall. The Governor then delivered his inaugural address. [The address will be found on our third page.]

The Senate met at three o'clock when they proceeded to the election of a United States Senator—Simon Cameron received nineteen (19) votes, and Edgar Cowan eleven (11) Senator Fisher, of Lancaster, before voting read a letter from Thaddeus Stevens telling him to use his own discretion in reference to his vote. He then voted for Simon Cameron.

HOUSE.

The House met at the usual hour, after the reading of the journal, the House took a recess until twelve o'clock, when they met with the Senate to inaugurate the Governor elect.

They re-assembled at three o'clock to elect a United States Senator to represent the State of Pennsylvania for the ensuing six years: Simon Cameron received sixty-two votes, and Edgar Cowan thirty-seven. Simon Cameron having received a majority was declared the choice of the House. Adjourned.

By Associated Press.

HARRISBURG, January 15.—Simon Cameron was elected Senator by a strict party vote. The Senate stood, Cameron, 19; Cowan, 10; the House voted, Cameron, 62; Cowan, 37.

HARRISBURG, January 15.—This afternoon a public gathering was held at one of the hotels of this city, at which speeches were made by Attorney General Brewster, Senators Lowry and Landon, and General Cameron. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Cameron said: I thank God that in spite of the slanders my enemies have heaped on me for twenty years, my fellow-citizens who have seen my life from day to day have always stood by my side and helped me to repel them. This struggle of my political life has ended in victory. I desired this as an answer to vindicate my honesty to my children and friends. I now propose to put these slanders behind me and forget alike the liar who concocted them and the fact that good men in some cases, by repetition of them, were induced to believe and repeat them.

Mr. Cameron continued: six years ago I thought slavery was the strength of the rebellion, and ought to be destroyed without delay. I wished also to arm the black men who would volunteer. Of course I thought clothing a black man in the American uniform clothed him with the rights of an American citizen, and I am sad to see a black soldier, and reflect that even Pennsylvania denies him the ballot, the only weapon whereby he can protect himself. I hope to live to see the word "white" stricken from our own constitution, and the spirit of caste upon color utterly destroyed.

The South, however, is more controlled by social influence than by political principles. If you are wise and firm, you may possibly educate the rising generation into loyalty; but there is no method of statesmanship which will make this generation of the South loyal to the Union and flag. The poison of thirty years cannot be eradicated by the subserviency of a President or by the statutes of Congress. Let us look the truth in the face. The Southern territory is disloyal. The loyal men of to-day must guard their children against another treasonable rebellion. The Constitutional Amendment, impartial suffrage, will help to do this; but amnesty will help to undo it.

Of Andrew Johnson, I said long ago he was a traitor to his party, and an enemy to his country and a bad man. He has done many bad things, but nothing worse than offering the offices of the country to those few unprincipled men who agreed to desert and betray the great Republican organization for his patronage. He joined the Democratic party long ago. He has a right to give them offices, but he has no right to dispose of them at auction to weak-kneed Republicans.

The pauper labor of Europe is again competing with our labor, and our manufactures languish for want of protection against it. Pennsylvania needs no assurance of my devotion to her interests in this regard, which are the interests of the whole country. I will continue to labor, in season or out of season, to protect our manufacturers from ruin and their workmen from being thrown out of employment, or their wages reduced to the starvation point, for I hold that the true welfare of any nation depends on the welfare of its laboring class.

WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION.

Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania State Wool Growers' Association—Protection to American Industry Demanded.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Wool Growers Association was held yesterday in the Court House. The attendance was not very large, although nearly all the Western counties were represented.

At ten o'clock, the Convention was called to order by the President, Dr. F. Julius LeMoyne, of Washington, and in the absence of the Secretary, J. McDonald Glenn, of Allegheny county, was appointed Secretary *pro tem*.

On motion, a committee consisting of Messrs. James Slocum, of Fayette county; John N. McDonald, F. Patterson and John S. Russell, of Washington county, and Hugh Lee, of Allegheny county, were appointed to prepare business for the Convention.

The following committee were also appointed to select officers of the Association to serve for the ensuing year: Messrs. David Houston, Andrew Miller and Samuel McFarland.

The Convention then took a recess until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order about two o'clock by President Le Moyne.

The committee appointed at the morning session to prepare business for the Convention, submitted the following:

"That it is of the first national importance that the wool growing interest of our country should have ample protection, that the present tariff is wholly inadequate for that purpose, and the Association therefore earnestly but respectfully urge upon Congress the passage of the bill on Wool and Woolens, as it passed the Lower House of Congress at its last session.

"Your committee would also recommend for discussion the wintering and general management of sheep."

The report was accepted.

Mr. Slocum, of Fayette county, read the bill on Wool and Woolens, passed by the House of Representatives, at its last session.

Mr. Lee, of Allegheny county, while not favorable to many of the provisions of the bill, would be satisfied to see it have a trial. If the bill was in operation, however, he feared the tariff would be evaded and eighty five per cent. of foreign wool brought into this country at three per cent. duty.

Maj. McFarland, of Washington county, had received letters from Eastern wool dealers, who concurred in the opinion expressed by Mr. Lee.

Mr. J. McD. Glenn, of Allegheny county, was of opinion that the bill under discussion was the best that wool-growers could reasonably expect. The objections made by New York dealers was certainly a recommendation to it. Free traders had ever stated that the bill was too stringent. The National Wool Convention had adopted the bill, and if the people would insist upon its passage by Congress it would become a law. The wool growers of the country had power to elect the Congress, and if they would make a united effort they could secure every reasonable demand.

Major McFarland did not desire to discuss the matter, and moved that the first recommendation of the Committee be adopted. The motion was carried unanimously.

The second proposition—"The wintering and general management of sheep"—was then called up, when Mr. Slocum stated that he would be pleased to have the members present express their views upon the subject. A colloquial discussion ensued, which was participated in by a number of the members.

The Committee appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year reported the following:

President—Dr. F. Julius LeMoyne, of Washington county.

Vice Presidents—James Slocum, Fayette County; J. C. White, Lawrence; H. H. Crell, Greene; J. J. Bard, Butler; George Rea, Westmoreland; J. Hoagland, Mercer; John Cain, Beaver; Gen. Harry White, Indiana; Joseph A. Thompson, Armstrong; Asa Manchester, Washington; Hon. William F. Johnston, Philadelphia.

Secretary and Treasurer—John McDonald Glenn, Allegheny county.

Executive Committee—John Ewing, David Houston, Samuel McFarland, Washington county.

Representative to the National Society—James Slocum, Fayette county.

The report was accepted, and the officers recommended elected by acclamation.

Mr. Glenn offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

"Believing that free trade, or a tariff that extends no protection to wools, would be ruinous to the best interests of the country, we pledge ourselves, without distinction of party, to support no person hereafter for a State or National office who is not heartily in favor of protecting American industry."

There being no further business to transact, the Convention adjourned to meet on the second Wednesday in January, 1868.

MR. CULLEN, a Senator from Rush county, Indiana, has introduced a bill into the Legislature of that State, for the purpose of depriving habitual drunkards of the control of their estates. The Indianapolis correspondent of the Chicago *Times* thinks the bill a good one, but susceptible of wholesome amendment. He says. "for instance it might be well enough to add devotees of the faro-table, speculators in oil-lands, contributors to the Stephens fund for the liberation of Ireland, people who attempt on the slightest provocation, to establish daily newspapers, and in fact, all reckless, ne'er-do-wells, to the list of those covered by the humane provisions of his bill. Whenever it is manifest that a fellow is squandering his substance in riotous living of any kind—on dogs, billiards, fast horses, gay apparel, wine or women, let him be taken before the inquisition, and have a guardian appointed; or better still, confiscate his estate, give it to the mission fund, and condemn the culprit to a term of penal servitude."

ONE of our exchanges thinks Mexico would be better off if Napoleon and Seward were both in Paradise. To this another replies—Yes, but how would the citizens of Paradise like it?

Weekly Commercial.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

GOVERNOR JOHN W. GEARY,

Delivered January 15th, 1867.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Honored by the selection of the sovereign people of my native State as their choice for Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it is with mingled feelings of humility and gratitude that I have appeared in the presence of my fellow countrymen, and before the Searcher of all Hearts, to take the solemn obligation prescribed as a qualification for that exalted station, "to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and to perform my official duties with fidelity."

Profoundly sensible of everything that is implied by this manifestation of the people's confidence, and more deeply impressed with the vast importance and responsibilities of the office, than elevated by its attendant honors, let it be our first grateful duty to return fervent thanksgivings to Almighty God for His constant providence and unnumbered blessings to us as a people, and especially mine to implore His aid and counsel in the discharge of civil trusts, who has been my shield and buckler amidst scenes of peril and death.

In addressing you on this occasion, in accordance with a custom originating with the Republican fathers, I propose briefly to express my opinions on such questions as concern our common consistency, and relate to our common responsibilities.

Like countries of the Old World, our nation has had its internal commotions. From the last of these we have scarcely yet emerged, and during which "War's desolation" passed over our land, leaving its blighting influences principally upon those unfortunate States whose people rebelled against the Government, and notwithstanding the agonizing sacrifices of a great civil war, the States that maintained the Government and determined that the Union should be preserved, have constantly advanced in honor, wealth, population and general prosperity.

This is the first time that a change has occurred in the Executive Department of his State since the commencement of the war of the rebellion; a brief reference, therefore, to that conflict, and to its results, may not be inappropriate.

We have the consolation of knowing that the contest between the North and the South was not, on our part, one for ambition, for military renown, for territorial acquisition, nor was it for a violation of any of the rights of the South; but it was for the preservation of our own rights and privileges as men, and for the maintenance of justice, liberty and the Union. The object of the South was avowedly the dissolution of the Union and the establishment of a Confederacy based upon "the corner stone of human slavery." To have submitted to this on our part, and to have shrunk from a manly resistance under such circumstances, would have been deeply and lastingly degrading, and would have destroyed the value of the priceless legacy bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which we are obligated to transmit unimpaired to future generations. The patriotic and Union-loving people felt that the alternative was that of life or death to the Union; and under the auspicious guidance of Abraham Lincoln, that virtuous and patriotic Chief Magistrate, with the blessings of Him who directs the destinies of nations, after open action and arbitrary violence on the part of the South, the appeal to arms was made. We had a just cause, and our citizens approving it with a degree of unanimity heretofore unknown, in this or any other country, left their various employments, their homes, and all that was dear to them, and hastened with enthusiasm to the scenes where duty and danger called, and as the surest pledge of their unswerving love and fidelity to the Union, they unhesitatingly offered their lives for its preservation. Nor was any other tribute withheld in providing the means necessary for the support of our fleets and armies. Nearly two millions of soldiers entered the field from time to time on different terms of enlistment. The citizens generally exhibited the highest degree of patriotism in the prompt payment of taxes, in their liberal contributions in the shape of loans to the government; and the world was astonished by the amount expended in their benevolent care for the sick and wounded, through the agency of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions and other charitable associations. More than six hundred sanguinary battles and skirmishes were fought, in which nearly three hundred thousand of our heroic defenders laid down their lives in their devotion to the nation—"for God and Liberty."

In every phase of this terrible conflict, Pennsylvania bore an honorable and conspicuous part. She contributed three hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred and twenty six volunteer soldiers to the rescue of the nation; and nearly every battle field has been moistened with the blood and whitened with the bones of her heroes. To them we owe our victories, unsurpassed in brilliancy and in the importance of their consequences. To the dead—the thrice honored dead—we are deeply indebted, for without their services it is possible that our cause might not have been successful.

It is natural and eminently proper that we, as a people, should feel a deep and lasting interest in the present and future welfare of the soldiers who have borne so distinguished a part in the great contest which has resulted in the maintenance of the life, honor and liberty of the nation. The high claims of the private soldiers upon the country are universally acknowledged and the generous sentiment prevails that the amplest care should be taken by the government to compensate them, equally and generously, with bounties and pensions, for their services and sacrifices.

I desire that it may be distinctly understood that I do not speak of myself, in connection with this subject; but I am happy to avail myself of this opportunity to speak kind words of Pennsylvania's gallant private soldiers, and the noble officers who commanded them.

The generosity of the people of Pennsylvania to the Union soldiers has been imitated, but not equaled, by other States. There is something peculiar in the loyalty of Pennsylvania. She seemed to feel, from the first, as if upon her devolved the setting of a superior example. The fact that she carried upon her standard the brightest jewel of the Republic, that in her bosom was conceived and from her commercial capital was issued the Declaration of Independence, gave to her contributions, in men and money, and her unparalleled charitable organizations, all the dignity and force of a model for others to copy. The rebel foe seemed to feel that if he could strike a fatal blow at Pennsylvania, he would recover all his losses, and establish a resistless prestige in the old world. But thanks to Divine Providence, and to the enduring bravery of our citizen soldiers, the invasion of our beloved State sealed her more closely to the cause of freedom.

The result of the battle of Gettysburg broke the power of the rebellion, and although the final issue was delayed, it was inevitable from the date of that great event. That battle rescued all the other free States; and when the arch of victory was completed by Sherman's successful advance from the sea, so that the two conquerors could shake hands over the two fields that closed the war, the soldiers of Pennsylvania were equal sharers in the glorious consummation.

No people in the world's history have ever been saved from so incalculable a calamity, and no people have ever had such cause for gratitude towards their defenders.

And here I cannot refrain from an expression of regret that the General Government has not taken any steps to inflict the proper penalties of the Constitution and laws upon the leaders of those who rudely and ferociously invaded the ever sacred soil of our State.

It is certainly a morbid clemency, and a censurable forbearance, which fail to punish the greatest crimes "known to the laws of civilized nations;" and may not the hope be reasonably indulged, that the Federal authorities will cease to extend unmerited mercy to those who inaugurated the rebellion and controlled the movements of its armies? If this be done, treason *will* be "rendered odious," and it will be distinctly proclaimed, on the pages of our future history, that no attempt can be made with impunity to destroy our Republican form of government.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

And while we would remember "the soldier who has borne the battle," we must not forget "his widow and his orphan children." Among our most solemn obligations is the maintenance of the indigent widows, and the support and education of the orphan children, of those noble men who fell in defense of the Union. To affirm that we owe a debt of gratitude to those who have been rendered homeless and fatherless, by their parents' patriotic devotion to the country, is a truth to which all mankind will yield a ready assent; and though we cannot call the dead to life, it is a privilege, as well as duty, to take the orphan by the hand, and be to him a protector and a father.

Legislative appropriations have honored the living soldiers, and entombed the dead. The people, at the ballot-box, have sought out the meritorious veterans, and the noble spectacle is now presented of the youthful survivors of those who fell for their country, cherished and educated at the public expense. Even if I were differently constituted, my official duties would constrain me vigilantly to guard this sacred trust. But having served in the same cause, and been honored by the highest marks of public favor, I pledge myself to bear in mind the injunctions and wishes of the people, and if possible to increase the efficiency and multiply the benefits of the schools and institutions, already so creditably established, for the benefit of the orphans of our martyred heroes.

FREEDOM AND SLAVERY.

The infatuation of treason, the downfall of slavery, the vindication of freedom and the complete triumph of the government of the people, are all so many proofs of the "Divinity that has shaped our ends," and so many promises of a future crowned with success if we are only true to our mission. Six years ago the spectacle of four millions of slaves, increasing steadily both their own numbers and the pride and the material and political power of their masters, presented a problem so appalling, that statesmen contemplated it with undisguised alarm, and the moralist with shame. To-day these four millions, no longer slaves, but freemen, having intermediately proved their humanity towards their oppressors, their fidelity to society, and their loyalty to the Government, are peacefully incorporated into the body politic, and are rapidly preparing to assume their rights as citizens of the United States. Notwithstanding this unparalleled change was only effected after an awful expenditure of blood and treasure, its consummation may well be cited as the sublimest proof of the fitness of the American people to administer the Government according to the pledges of the Declaration of Independence.

We have but to estimate where human slavery would have carried our country, in the course of another generation, to realize the force of this commanding truth. And as we dwell upon the dangers we have escaped, we may the better understand what Jefferson meant when, in the comparative infancy of human slavery, he exclaimed, "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just!"

A simple glance at what must have been our fate had slavery been permitted to increase will be sufficient. In 1860 the slave population amounted, in exact numbers, to three millions nine hundred and fifty-three thousand seven hundred and sixty. Taking the increase, 23.39 per cent., from 1850 to 1860, as the basis of calculation for every ten years, in 1900 they would have numbered at least upwards of nine millions. What Christian statesman, as he thanks God for the triumph of the Union arms, does not shudder at the terrible prospect presented by these startling figures?

But while there is cause for constant solicitude in the natural irritations produced by such a conflict, he is but a gloomy prophet who does not anticipate that the agencies which accomplished these tremendous results, will successfully cope with and put down all who attempt to govern the nation in the interests of defeated ambition and vanquished treason.

The people of the conquering North and West have comparatively little to do but to complete the good work. *They command the position.* The courage of the soldier and the sagacity of the statesman, working harmoniously, have now sealed and confirmed the victory, and nothing more is required but a faithful adherence to the doctrines which have achieved such marvelous results.

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

The overthrow of the rebellion has changed the whole system of Southern society, and proportionately affected other interests and sections. Demanding the enlightenment of millions, long benighted, it forced upon the North and West the consideration of a more perfect and pervading educational policy.

Much as we have boasted, and have reason to boast, of our common schools, we cannot deny, when we compare them with those of New England, and contrast them with the preparations for the education of the Southern people of all classes, that we have much to overcome, if we would equal the one, or emulate the other. The recent convention of County School Superintendents of Pennsylvania exhibits some startling facts, which deserve the attention of the people and their representatives. Yet it is not by legislation alone that any people can be brought to understand their relations with each other as citizens. Their best instructors are themselves. However liberal the appropriations may be, if these are not seconded by that commendable spirit which impels the parent to impress upon the child the necessity of a sound moral and intellectual training, your representatives are generous in vain. Every thing depends upon the people; hence the great complaint, preferred by the convention of teachers, of shortness of terms in some districts, of the small attendance of enrolled scholars, of the employment of unqualified instructors, and of the want of proper school houses, results unquestionably not so much from the indifference of the State, as from the negligence of those who are invited to share and to enjoy the blessings of a cheap and admirable system of popular education. If my fellow citizens will only recollect the difference between the opportunities of the present generation and those of their fathers, and how much is to be gained by a cultivation of modern facilities, they will require little exhortation to the discharge of duties which relate almost exclusively to themselves and to those nearest and dearest to them.

The importance of common schools, in a republican government, can never be fully estimated. To educate the people is the highest public duty. To permit them to remain in ignorance is inexcusable. Every thing, therefore, should be encouraged that tends to build up, strengthen and elevate our State on the sure foundation of the education of the people. Every interest and industrial pursuit will be aided and promoted by its operations; every man who is educated is improved in usefulness in proportion as he is skilled in labor, or intelligent in the professions, and is in every respect more valuable to society. Education seems to be essential to loyalty, for no State in the full enjoyment of free schools, ever rebelled against the government.

Pennsylvania should be the vanguard in the great mission of education. She should remember that as she has been the mother of States, she should also be the teacher of States. "The great problem of civilization is how to bring the higher intelligence of the community, and its better moral feelings, to bear upon the masses of the people, so that the lowest grades of intelligence and morals shall always be approaching the higher, and the higher still rising. A church purified of superstition solves part of this problem, and a good school system does the rest."

THE STATE MILITARY.

Nothing, after the education of the people, contributes more to the security of a State than a thorough military system. The fathers of the Republic, acting upon the instinct of preparing for war in time of peace, embodied this knowledge among the primary obligations of the citizen. Yet the rebellion found us almost wholly unprepared. Our confidence in our institutions was so firm that the idea of an attack upon them from any quarter, much less from those who had been the "spoiled children" of the government, was never believed possible, however threatened. The first clash of arms found us equally undeceived and unorganized, and we very soon experienced that the contrivers of the great slave conspiracy had not only strengthened themselves by the stolen ships, arms and fortifications of the government, but had been for years *designedly* instructing their youth in the science of arms; and when the bloody tempest opened upon us they were ready to spring at the heart of the Republic, while the citizens, in whose hands the government was left, were compelled to protect themselves and their country as best they could.

When we reflect upon the terrible sacrifices we endured to maintain our liberties, and anticipate that glorious period of our country when the whole continent will be dedicated to human freedom, and when the despotism of the earth will construe our example into a standing threat against their tyranny, we cannot disregard the consideration of this important subject.

As before remarked, Pennsylvania contributed over three hundred thousand troops to the national cause. Deducting the loss of nearly thirty thousand by wounds and disease incurred in the field, what an immense army has been left to circulate among and to educate the mass of our population! Properly comprehending this thought, we have at once the secret of our past success, our present safety and our future power. It would be easy to create an emulation in the science of arms among the youth of the State, by proper organization, and to disseminate, in all our schools, that loyalty to the whole country, without which there can be no permanent safety for our liberty.

In their late report, the visitors to the West Point Military Academy laid a significant stress upon the necessity of such precepts, in the future, as would teach the students of that institution their first and unavoidable obligations to the principles upon which the government itself reposes. The neglect of this kind of instruction was felt in almost every movement during the recent conflict; and it is not going too far to say that many who disregarded their oaths, and who drew their swords against the government that had educated and sustained them, found a meretricious consolation in the fact that they were permitted to cherish an allegiance to the State in which they were born, which conflicted with and destroyed that love of country which should be made supreme and above all other political obligations.

If, in our past and recent experience, there have been exhibited the valuable and splendid achievements of the volunteers in the national defense, there has also been shown the necessity for military skill, and that knowledge of, and familiarity with, the rules of discipline so essentially necessary in their prompt and effectual employment. In order, therefore, to make our military system effective, we should have particular regard for the lesson, that to prevent or repel danger, our State should always have a well disciplined force, prepared to act with promptness and vigor on any emergency; nor should we forget that it is impossible to tell how soon our warlike energies may be required in the field.

HOME RESOURCES AND HOME LABOR.

In nothing have our trials during the war, and the resulting triumph to our arms, been so full of compensation, as in the establishment of the proud fact that we are not only able to defend ourselves against assault, but what is equally important, *to depend upon and live upon our own resources.* At the time the rebellion was precipitated upon us the whole business and trade of the nation was paralyzed. Corn in the West was used for fuel, and the producer was compelled to lose not only the interest upon his capital, but the very capital he had invested. Labor was in excess, and men were everywhere searching for employment. Mills and furnaces were abandoned. Domestic intercourse was so trifling that the stocks of a number of the most important railroads in the country fell to, and long remained at, an average price of less than fifty per cent. But the moment danger to the Union became imminent, and the necessity of self-reliance was plainly presented as the only means of securing protection, and the gradual dispersion of our mercantile marine by the apprehension of the armed vessels of the rebels, the American people began to practice upon the maxims of self-defense and self dependence. From having been, if not absolutely impoverished and almost without remunerative enterprise, depressed by unemployed labor and idle capital, all their great material agencies were brought into motion with a promptitude, and kept in operation with a rapidity and regularity which relieved them from want, their country from danger, and excited the amazement of civilized nations.

Protection to the manufactures of the country when rightly viewed, is merely the defense of labor against competition from abroad. The wages of labor in the United States are higher than those in any other country, consequently our laborers are the more elevated. Labor is the foundation of both individual and national wealth; and those nations that have best protected it from foreign competition have been the most prosperous. It is clearly, therefore, the interest of the nation to foster and protect domestic industry, by relieving from internal taxation every sort of labor, and imposing such heavy duties upon all importations of foreign manufactured articles, as to prevent the possibility of competition from abroad. Not only should individual enterprise and industry be thus encouraged, but all public works, a liberal and properly restricted general railroad system, and internal improvements of every kind, receive the fostering care and most liberal aid of the government. We are rich in everything necessary to meet our wants, and render us independent of every other country, and we have only to avail ourselves of our own resources and capabilities, to progress continually onward to a degree of greatness never yet attained by any nation. Our agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources are unequaled, and it should be our constant study to devise and prosecute means tending to their highest development.

Why, then, should not the wisdom of government make available the teachings of experience, and at once legislate for the manifest good of the people? Why permit our manufactures to beg that they may live?

The government of Great Britain has, by her protective system, "piled duty upon duty," for more than one hundred and fifty years, and hence upon protection is founded her manufacturing supremacy. Yet her emissaries come to this country, and for sinister purposes, extol "free trade," speak scoffingly of "protection," and endeavor to persuade our people to believe and adopt the theory, that "tariffs hinder the development of industry and the growth of wealth."

The great Republican party, in the Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln, in Chicago, in 1860, as if for preparing for the very war which most of our statesmen were at that period anxious to postpone, adopted a resolution, "which," to use the language of an eminent Pennsylvanian, "declared that the produce of the farm should no longer be compelled to remain inert and losing interest while waiting demand in distant markets; that the capital which daily took the form of labor power should no longer be allowed to go to waste; that the fuel which underlies our soil should no longer there remain to be a mere support for foreign rails; that the power which lay then petrified in the form of coal should everywhere be brought to aid the human arm; that our vast deposits of iron ore should be made to take the form of engines and other machinery, to be used as substitutes for mere muscular force; and that all our wonderful resources, material and moral, must and should be at once developed. Such was the intent and meaning of the brief resolution then and there adopted, to be at the earliest practicable moment ratified by Congress, as proved to be the case when the Morrill tariff, on the memorable second of March, 1861, was made the law of the land. To that law, aided as it was by the admirable action of the Treasury in supplying machinery of circulation, we stand now indebted for the fact that we have, in the short space of five years, produced more food, built more houses and mills, opened more mines, constructed more roads than ever before, and so greatly added to the wealth of the country, that the property of the loyal States would this day exchange for twice the quantity of gold than could five years since have been obtained for all the real and personal property, Southern chattels excepted, of the whole of the States and Territories of which the Union stands composed."

If the principle of protection proved to be such a talisman in the time of war, shall we reject it in time of peace? If an answer were needed to this question, reference could be had to the repeated concessions to this principle by the recent free-traders of the South. Scarcely one of the ambitious men who led their unfortunate people into rebellion, but now freely admits that if the South had manufactured their own fabrics, on their own plantations, and cultivated skilled labor in their great cities, they would have been able to prolong their conflict with the Government; and now to enjoy substantial, instead of artificial prosperity, they must invoke the very agencies they had so long and so fatally disregarded. Words need not be multiplied upon this important theme, either to make my own position stronger, or to impress upon the people the value of adhering to a system which has proved itself worthy of our continued support, and of the imitation of its former opponents.

The exhibit of the finances of the Commonwealth, as presented in the late annual message of my predecessor, and the report of the State Treasurer, is certainly very gratifying; and the flattering prospects of the speedy extinguishment of the debt which has been hanging, for so many years, like a dark cloud over the prospects of our State, combined with the hope that a reasonable reduction will be made in our habitual annual expenditures, will cheer the people onward in the pathway of duty.

Among the most delicate and important obligations required of those in official positions, is a strict and faithful management of the public revenues and expenditures of the Commonwealth. Taxation should be applied where its burdens may be least felt, and where it is most just that it should be borne. Every resource should be strictly husbanded, and the strictest economy practiced, so that the credit of the State may be maintained on a firm and enduring basis, and the debt surely and steadily diminished, until its final extinguishment. Unnecessary delay would, in my opinion, be incompatible with our true interests.

That these expectations are capable of speedy and certain consummation, has already been demonstrated. The public improvements, the cause of our heavy debt, which seemed to be an incubus upon the prosperity of the State, so long as they were managed by her agents, have been sold; the tax on real estate has been abolished, and considerable reductions have already been made on the State debt.

This important branch of the administration shall receive my constant and zealous attention.

The general and essential principles of law and liberty, declared in the Constitution of Pennsylvania, shall be watchfully guarded. It will be my highest ambition to administer the government in the true spirit of that instrument. Care shall be taken "that the laws be faithfully executed," and the decisions of the courts respected and enforced, if within their authorized jurisdiction. Influenced only by considerations for the public welfare, it is my imperative duty to see that justice be impartially administered. That merciful provision, the *pardoning power*, conferred upon the Executive doubtlessly for correcting only the errors of criminal jurisprudence, and securing justice, shall not be perverted to the indiscriminate protection of those who may be justly sentenced to bear penalties for infractions of the laws made for the security and protection of society. Those "cruelly" or "excessively" punished, or erroneously convicted, are alone entitled to its beneficent protection, and only such should expect its exercise in their behalf.

Whenever the people deem it expedient or necessary, from actual experience, to alter the laws, or to amend the Constitution, it is their undoubted right to do so, according to the mode prescribed within itself. I here repeat, what I have said elsewhere that "so long as the people feel that the power to alter or change the character of the government abides in them, so long will they be impressed with a sense of security and of dignity which must ever spring from the consciousness that they hold within their own hands a remedy for every political evil, a corrective for every governmental abuse and usurpation."

THE NATIONAL SITUATION.

We are confessedly in a transition state. It is marvelous how prejudice has perished in the furnace of war, and how, from the very ashes of old hatreds and old parties, the truth rises purified and triumphant. The contest between the Executive and a Congress twice elected by substantially the same suffrages, a contest so anomalous in our experience as not to have been anticipated by the framers of the National Constitution, has only served to develop the remarkable energies of our people, and to strengthen them for future conflicts. That contest is virtually decided.

The victorious forces, physical and moral, of the patriotic millions, are simply pausing before they perfect the work of reconstruction. Twenty-six States have not only been saved from the conflagration of war, but have been crystalized in the saving. The unrestored ten, still disaffected and still defiant, seem to be providentially delaying their return to the Union, so that when they re-enter upon its obligations and its blessings they will be the better able to fulfil the one and enjoy the other. Their condition is a fearful warning to men and nations, and especially to ourselves.

Until slavery fell we did not fully understand the value of Republican institutions. Accustomed to tolerate, and in many cases to defend slavery, we did not feel that its close proximity, so far from assisting, was gradually destroying our liberties; and it was only when rebellion tore away the mask, that we saw the hideous features of the monster that was eating out the vitals of the Republic.

If we were now astonished and shocked at the exhibition of cruelty and ingratitude among those who, having inaugurated and prosecuted a causeless war against a generous Government, and having been permitted to escape the punishment they deserve, are once more arrogantly clamoring to assume control of the destinies of this great nation, how much greater cause would we have had for surprise had slavery been permitted to increase and multiply?

Boast as we may of our material and our moral victories, yet is it not true that there is no such thing as a Republican government in the ten States that began and carried on the war? There is not, to-day, a despotic State in Europe where the rights of the individual man are so defiantly trampled under foot, as in the sections which were supposed to have been brought into full submission to the government of the United States. But the disease has suggested its Providential cure.

The abhorrent doctrine, that defeated treason shall not only be magnanimously pardoned, but introduced to yet stronger privileges, because of its guilty failure, seems to have been insisted upon, as if to strengthen the better and the contrasting doctrine, that a nation, having conquered its freedom, is its own best guardian, and that those who were defeated in honorable battle should be constrained to submit to all the terms of the conqueror.

The violators of the most solemn obligations, the perpetrators of the most atrocious crimes in the annals of time, the murderers of our heroic soldiers on fields of battle, and in loathsome dungeons and barbarous prisons, they must not, *shall not*, re-appear in the council chambers of the nation, to aid in its legislation, or control its destinies, unless it shall be on conditions which will preserve our institutions from their baleful purposes and influence, and secure republican forms of government, in their purity and vigor, in every section of the country.

That they are indisposed to accept such conditions, is manifest from their recent and even arrogant rejection of the proposed amendments of the National Constitution—amendments which are believed, by many true and patriotic citizens and statesmen, to be too mild and generous.

They have, however, been fully considered by the people during the late elections, and approved by majorities so large as to give them a sanction which it would be improper to either overlook or disregard. And certainly in view of this fact, none of the late rebel States should be admitted to their former "practical relations" to the General Government, while they continue to oppose these amendments.

To the Congress of the United States the heartfelt sympathies and overwhelming suffrages of the people have been generously given. They have fearlessly proclaimed their unequivocal verdict—"Well done, good and faithful servants." Upon the deliberations and actions of Congress our present interests and future welfare all depend. In its firmness and courage the whole experiment of genuine republicanism is indissolubly involved. That this firmness and courage will be fully exhibited by its controlling majorities, in the origination and adoption of measures of wisdom and discretion, even more radical and decisive, if necessary, than those of the past, I entertain no doubt. Such measures will meet with my cordial approval. And I may well add, that while Pennsylvania will confide in a loyal Congress, she will not hesitate to sustain it with her entire influence and power.

That in the administration of the government I may err, is only what should be expected from the infirmities of the human mind; but as I enter upon the discharge of my responsible duties with a firm resolution to act with honesty and impartiality, I trust my errors will be regarded with charity and treated with the gentleness of magnanimous forgiveness.

And I earnestly hope that my intercourse with my fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives will be so frank and cordial, that our duties to a common constituency will be pleasantly and faithfully discharged. Different branches of the Government as we are, with distinctive duties, we are nevertheless parts of one organized and well regulated system, and as we co-operate or disagree, the interests of the State will probably be promoted or retarded. Elected by the people, desirous to promote the welfare of every citizen, mere party differences should not be allowed to interfere with the maintenance of a generous, a true and comprehensive public policy.

It was the illustrious Washington, equally distinguished as a warrior and a statesman, who gave utterance to the declaration, "that the propitious smiles of Heaven cannot be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right;" and Jefferson who asserted that "whatever is morally wrong, cannot be politically right." These utterances express my deepest convictions of the rules and principles which should permeate and control all governments. Let us, fellow citizens, adhere to *them*, be governed by them, and our efforts will be happily united in surrounding the institutions of our State, as well as those of our nation, with a rampart of truth that will repel the madness of ambition, the schemes of usurpation, and successfully resist the changes and agitations of all coming time.

FROM NEBRASKA.

Climate of Nebraska—Business Prosperity of Omaha—Progress of Railway Improvements—The Late Indian Massacre at Fort Phil. Kearney—The Murder of Young Higgins, of Mercer—Statement Corrected.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OMAHA, NEB., Jan. 10, 1867.

Our little group of Pittsburghers still keep looking anxiously for the intelligent face of the COMMERCIAL, as the day draws nigh for its appearance, and right gladly is it welcomed. We are now in the midst of a Nebraska winter, (our first,) and are surprised at the moderate temperature of the weather. It is not, as we were led to suppose, "bleak and cold," but rather of the same nature of a Pennsylvania winter. 'Tis true, in Pittsburgh we never had the sharp cutting winds, which are prevalent in these "prairie countries," but from what I have experienced, I should judge that the seasons are as changeable here as they ever were in Old Pennsylvania. But I have not experienced a whole winter here, and I am informed that February brings some pretty severe weather. So, of this subject, more anon.

The support of Omaha—merchandizing—is considerably improved this winter over that of preceding winters, on account of the subsistence required by the men supported by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the fact that quite a number of towns have been located on the line of the railroad west, which of course order the necessaries of life from our city. This is an improvement, and great gain to the merchants here, as heretofore business generally occupied the months between and including May and October, leaving almost six months in which comparatively nothing was done. During this time of inaction, many of our merchants have been in the habit of going east—some to replenish their stock for the next season; others for the purpose of seeing old landmarks and meeting friends around the festive Christmas board. At present quite a number of our leading citizens are abroad, some in New York and Washington, and other eastern cities; in fact, scattered all over our glorious country, most of whom will remain east until March or April.

Our railroad enterprise is still advancing, for, although the track laying has been stopped on account of "no rails on hand," yet the leading minds are busy laying out plans for the next campaign, when, I believe, it is proposed to push forward the road with double the energy of last season. And I hear that it is proposed to lay "three hundred miles of rails" in the first hundred working days; at least such is the talk, and if the contract is let, I'll say this much, "Gen. Jack Casement is the man that can do it." He is as popular here as any man could possibly be, and his name is as familiar as "household words." Our other railroad interest, and not less so than the Union Pacific Railroad, the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, is fast drawing nigh to the banks of the Missouri. The track is now laid within some six or seven miles of the river, and within about nine miles of the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad. If the weather should prove favorable, by the 1st of February at the farthest, you can jump aboard the cars in Pittsburgh, and in two days time be landed in Council Bluffs, Iowa; and, Mr. Editor, if you and your partners will do so, we will promise you good bed and board, and hereby extend the hospitalities of the city at large to you. The Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railroad, which is to be our southern connection with the United States, is being pushed forward with creditable energy, but as I have no statistics I cannot say much on the subject. We all hope for the rapid completion of the Railroads which are to connect us with the East, and are impartial in our well wishes.

The late unfortunate, I should say horrible affair, near Fort Phil. Kearney, has created no little excitement in the Platte Valley, as well among the military as civilians, although travel is not at all suspended on account of it. Yet the Ranchemen and all in that neighborhood are prepared for anything that may occur. All trains that are crossing are well armed and prepared for any emergency. I hear nothing but regret that there were not sufficient troops to have wiped out the whole body of Indians, as the officers and men were highly esteemed for their bravery. Col. Fetterman, I believe, was of Pittsburgh; at least so I have heard, and the only one too, as Capt. Adair, of the same regiment, Eighteenth Infantry, resigned some time since, and is now sojourning in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh. The intelligence that has reached here that the Twentieth Regulars has been ordered to this point, has given some satisfaction, yet it is deemed insufficient for the duty they are expected to perform. How will they be able to cope with from eight to twelve thousand Indians, well mounted and armed, and who know the country so well? It almost seems like sending so many men out as food for the Indian's bitter hatred of the white man.

Intelligence has been received here of the attack and destruction of "Sweet Water Bridge," the burning of the place, and killing an operator of the Western Union Telegraph Line, of which no particulars are given. There is no doubt of the truth of the report; but as to damages sustained by the Company, I cannot say.

The excitement of the recent murder of young Higgins has died away. Baker, the man charged with the crime, is still in durance, and will be held for trial next April. He still maintains his innocence, but the public seem to consider him as the guilty party. No clue as yet has been found of the keys of the safe or money stolen on the night of the fire and murder.

I wish to correct a statement made by a correspondent of one of your cotemporaries in reference to our city, which might leave a bad and injurious impression. He stated that our community was surrounded by a band of thieves and murderers, and that during the month of December there were no less than six incendiary fires. Now this statement is simply untrue, as there has been, to my certain knowledge, no fires in this place since the night of November 22d, until the present time; and as for the presence of *thieves* and *murderers*, probably "W. M." knows more about them than I do, for there has been no public demonstration of their presence. I make this statement simply to vindicate the fair name of our thriving city.

Our Legislature sits to-morrow, when I suppose they will take action in the matter of the "Nebraska Bill," which has been so objectionable to some of the Washington spirits, put it in shape, and then, Hurrah for the State of Nebraska! Yours, &c., OMAHA.

THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1867.

In the Senate to day the House amendments to the bills for the admission of Colorado and Nebraska were concurred in, and the bills now go to the President. The provisions about which there has been so much debate are attached to each bill in the following language:

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, that this act shall go into effect with the fundamental and perpetual condition, that within said State of Nebraska there shall be no abridgment or denial of the exercise of the elective franchise, or of any other right to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed, and upon the further fundamental condition that the Legislature of said State, by a solemn act, shall declare the assent of said State to the said fundamental conditions and shall transmit to the President of the United States an authentic copy of said act, upon receipt whereof the President, by proclamation, shall forthwith announce the fact, whereupon said fundamental condition shall be held as a part of the organic law of the State, and thereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of said State into the Union shall be considered as complete; said State Legislature shall be convened by the Territorial Governor within thirty days after the passage of this act, to act upon the condition submitted herein."

The vote in the Senate on concurring in the House Amendment was twenty-eight to fourteen, just enough to pass it over a veto. The vote by which the bills passed the House yesterday, was 103 to 55, with several absentees in favor of them. Ten were absent from the Senate to-day, of whom six are counted for the bills over a veto.

The Tenure of Office.

The remainder of the day was taken up in discussing the bill to regulate the tenure of office, without reaching any conclusion.

Removals from Office.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Cowan replied to a speech made recently by Mr. Sherman, in which the latter charged that there had been two thousand removals from office during the past year. Mr. Cowan said the whole number of offices in the gift of the President was but 2,434. In these there had been four hundred and forty-six removals by Mr. Johnson. The State Department had 340 officers, from among which there had been ten removals; the treasury, 973, from among which there had been 179 removals; the interior 210, from among which there had been 21 removals; the postoffice 769, from among which there had been 197 removals, and the Attorney General 202, from among which there had been nineteen removals.

Mr. Sherman replied that if this statement was correct, Ohio must have come in for more than her share of changes, as nearly every prominent Federal officer had been removed there for political reasons.

Stevens's Enabling Act.

The House to day took up Thad. Stevens's enabling bill, and will consider it from day to day until disposed of. The bill in effect provides for the calling of State conventions in the ten insurgent States, to which delegates are to be elected, to form a new State government on the basis of universal suffrage, except to rebels. The new State constitutions are to declare for general suffrage and be acceptable to Congress.

Mr. Bingham of Ohio spoke for an hour and a half against the bill, and denounced it in severe terms. He said it was a measure of destruction instead of reconstruction; of disunion instead of reunion, and contemplated patching up restoration in a manner almost fatal to the Republic. The speech attracted great attention.

Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, followed in a written speech, opposing the bill and the Constitutional Amendment, and warmly indorsing the administration.

There are twenty members on the Speaker's list, who desire to speak on this bill.

Legislative Appropriation Bill.

The House then finished in Committee of the Whole, the Legislative Appropriation Bill, and struck out, for the third time, the subsidy of forty thousand dollars for the Overland Telegraph Line. The House claims that the Company have not carried out the law on this subject.

Memorials.

Memorials were laid before the House Committee on Commerce to day from the Chicago Board of Trade, asking for an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of Marquette, and from the Cleveland Board of Trade for the improvement of the harbor of that city.

A memorial from the Cincinnati Soldiers' Union, praying for an equalization of Pension laws, was laid before the House Pension Committee.

National Union Executive Committee.

The National Union Executive Committee, of which Gov. Ward, of New Jersey, is Chairman, will meet here to-morrow for a business session.

Murder of Colored Soldiers.

General Sickles testified before the special Committee of the House to-day on the murder of colored soldiers in South Carolina. He added that in one portion of the State the outrages on the freedmen were very extensive.

The Randall Financial Bill.

The Committee on Banking of the House held an important meeting to-day, and virtually decided in favor of what is known as the Randall bill, which substitutes legal tender notes for the National Bank notes, and requires the banks to give up their bonds and their notes, and receive in return therefor greenbacks. An amendment was adopted to the bill giving any individual the right to gather National Bank notes and present them to the Treasurer for redemption in greenbacks.

Veto Prepared.

It is stated to-night that the President has prepared a veto of the bill providing for universal suffrage in the territories.

The Gold Bill.

The ways and means committee will hold a special meeting to-morrow on the Gold Bill. It is very evident that they will do nothing towards sudden contraction.

Secretary Seward in the House.

Secretary Seward visited the House to-day and took a seat by Thad. Stevens, where he remained in conversation for some time. But two members approached his seat and spoke to him, and he subsequently left the House in company with Mr. Bingham.

The Tariff.

The Tariff Bill will not be taken up in the Senate until Monday next.

The White House.

There was a very large attendance at the White House to-day, composed of Senators, Representatives and citizens, seeking and securing interviews with the President. During the morning the Secretary of the Navy visited and had an audience with the President.

The New Orleans Riots.

General Baird, commanding at New Orleans, continued his evidence to-day before the Special Committee on the riots there. Full copies of the Military Commission's report have been prepared by Secretary Stanton to lay before this Committee.

Gov. Orr,

Of South Carolina, arrived here to night, and had an interview with the President.

The Mineral Specimens

From Idaho and Colorado, which are on their way to the Paris Exposition, were exhibited to-day to the Committee of the two Houses. The specimens are silver ore, weighing two hundred pounds, and are heavily charged with the specimens of metal.

Personal.

Horace Greeley, John Minor Botts and Thad. Stevens occupied the same sofa in the House Hall to day for a considerable time during Bingham's speech. General Sickles was present on the floor of the House for some time to-day.

SHREVEPORT, in the State of Louisiana, must be a delightful place to live in. The *Southwestern*, a paper published there, under the head of "A Good Day for Killing," says:

Last Thursday was a good day for shuffling off "the mortal coil" in this city. Early in the morning a worthy young man, clerking in a store at Mugginsville, accidentally dropped his revolver, which caused it to go off, shooting him through the body, causing instant death. Later in the day a freedman and his son got into a quarrel about a mule, which resulted in the son shooting his father through the head, killing him instantly. Late that night a gambler, called "Banco," stabbed to the heart a man named Turner, at a ball given by the *nymphs du pave*, on the corner of Edward and Texas streets. Turner lingered a day or two and expired. Banco made his escape. Turner was a carpenter by trade, but was oftener found about the drinking saloon than in the shop.

People must be rather astonished to find themselves going to bed alive down there.

THE Louisville (Ky.) *Courier* takes Abraham Lincoln as a representative of what common schools can produce, and says, "If this is the best showing that can be made for them, let them slide." If the writer had ever had the benefit of a common school education, he would have known better than to have written anything so silly.

THE London correspondent of the New York *Times* says the trial of Ex-Governor Eyre, of Jamaica, for the murder of Gordon would not be popular in England; that public feeling seems to have come to the conclusion that "he went too far, but he meant well, and his energy saved Jamaica." What a charming code of high-toned morality!

Pittsburgh Facilities for Education.

It is not our present purpose to enumerate or describe the many noble institutions of learning in this city and vicinity. That would be interesting and valuable reading doubtless, but could not be compassed in an ordinary article.

We merely design to call attention to the fact that our home facilities are equal, both as to capacity and grade, to the requirements of all classes, even the most enlightened and ambitious of our people. To both sexes are offered the most advanced means of cultivating the mind in all branches of study. The Western Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Evergreen, near his city—the latest important institution established here, completed the list as to variety, and now we may safely assume that there remains no excuse for our sons and daughters being educated elsewhere than at home. Parents cannot well appreciate the advantage of a home education too highly.

We are led to these remarks more particularly by way of mentioning the claims of the Western Pennsylvania Military Academy, as it is the newest institution here, and exhibits no small amount of enterprise on the part of the President, Col. T. F. Lehmann, this gentleman is well known as an able instructor in all the branches of study in vogue in this country,—thoroughly at home in letters, science and languages, as well as a military officer of no mean recently made reputation.

This gentleman, as we are credibly informed, from his love for the art of teaching, to which he is especially adapted, has relinquished other lucrative pursuits and established the Academy at Evergreen, to which he wishes in future to devote his time and abilities. Since the opening of the Academy, the support by the public has probably been equal to what might have been expected in an entirely new enterprise, but yet, we apprehend, not what Pittsburgh and vicinity should afford to so praiseworthy and credible an undertaking. The city, in this instance, is the party served, and we should be glad, to know that the obligation was acknowledged to the extent of every pupil who is now sent abroad for an education in no way superior to that offered at home. Although our advertising columns state particulars in a business way, yet we take pleasure in repeating here that the address, in applying for circulars or other information, is Col. T. F. Lehmann, box 493, Allegheny Postoffice, or W. A. Shinn, No. 120 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 16, 1867.

There are no new features worthy of special notice in the condition of our markets. There is comparatively little or nothing doing in the various articles of country produce. Flour is more firm than anything else, with but scant stocks and meager receipts. The ice embargo of the Monongahela river has been removed, and boats will be able to resume their trips in a day or two, when we may expect more receipts and some activity in trade. From the accounts given of business in other cities, we are doing about as much as any of them.

We annex the following review of markets, condensed from our exchanges:

PHILADELPHIA.

The *American* of Tuesday reports the markets as follows:

GROCERIES—Coffee continues quiet. Small sales of Rio are making at 15½c per pound, in gold. Sugar is firmer; 50 hhds of Cuba and Porto Rico sold at 10½a 12c per pound currency.

FLOUR—The demand is entirely confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $8 25a8 75 per barrel for superfine; $9 00 a10 75 for extras; $11 50a13 50 for common and choice Northwestern extra family; $12 00a14 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do do, and $14 50a17 00 for fancy brands according to quality. Rye flour sells at $7 25 per bbl. Nothing doing in corn meal.

GRAIN—There is a fair demand for prime wheat, and holders are firm in their views, but the offerings are small; we quote Pennsylvania red at $2 75a3 10, southern do at $3 10a3 70, and white at $3 20a3 40. A small lot of common Pennsylvania rye sold at $1 35 ℔ bush. The market is poorly supplied with corn, and the article is in steady demand, with sales of 4 000 bushels new yellow at $1 00a1 03, 2,000 bushels old do at $1 19, and white at $1 03. Oats remain without change; sales of Pennsylvania at 59a60c, 1,000 bush of barley malt sold at $1 40 ℔ bush.

PROVISIONS—Prices remain about the same as last quoted but the demand is limited; 100 bbls of new mess pork sold at $21 ℔ bbl. Bacon hams sell in a small way at 14a17c; pickled do at 12a12½c; salt shoulders at 8½a8c, and prime lard at 12½a13½c ℔ lb in bbls and tierces.

SEEDS continue dull; small sales are making at $8 00a 8 75 for clover; $3 25a3 75 for Timothy, and $2 90a3 00 ℔ bush for flaxseed.

LOUISVILLE.

The hog and provision market is somewhat unsettled, says the *Courier*, of Monday, and hogs for packing purposes may be quoted nominal at 6a6½c gross, with very few offering, the season being about closed. The demand for the hog product, especially fully cured bulk meat and new bacon, has been quite active. There was a decided increase in the demand to-day with a sale of 300 bbls mess pork at $20 50; a sale of 300 bbls at $20 75-20 in small lots. Bulk meats active, with a sale of 30,000 pounds shoulders at 7¾c, clear ribbed sides 10½c, and clear sides 11c all loose; also a sale of 1,300 pieces shoulders, on private terms and sales of 135 casks in lots, at 8a8½c for shoulders, 10½a11c for clear ribbed sides and 11a11½c for clear sides all packed. Bacon is in fair demand, with a sale of 3,000 pieces hams, to come out of smoke-house next week on private terms; also a sale of 100 pieces sugar cured S'aggs hams at 17c loose. Sales of 8 casks bacon shoulders at 10c. 5 casks clear ribbed sides at 13c, and 37 casks clear sides at 13½c. Lard steady, with a sale of 50 tierces to a dealer at 12c and 22 tierces at 12½a12¾c, and 35 kegs at 13½a14c.

COAL—Stock reduced, with a sale of a barge load of Pittsburgh afloat at 15c. The retail rate of best Pittsburgh is 22c per bushel, delivered. We quote Pomeroy coal to boats 14c.

WHISKY—We quote a sale of 81 bbls raw at $2 31, the market firmer; a sale of 50 bbls yesterday at the same.

TOBACCO—The market for tobacco was a little firmer on Saturday than the day previous, the offerings amounting to only 13 hhds with no rejections. Prices ranged from $3 25 to $12 50. The sales of the week were 165 hhds, with 29 rejections. We continue our classification, and subjoin the following:

Lugs, common	$2 50 a 3 50
Lugs, fair to good	3 75 a 4 75
Common leaf	5 00 a 7 00
Low medium	8 00 a 9 00
Good medium	9 50 a 11 50
Fair to good	12 00 a 14 00
Good to fine	15 00 a 25 00
Cutting leaf, medium to fine	15 00 a 40 00

The stock on hand is 4 231 hhds.

The New Albany *Ledger* of Saturday evening says: E. Beckman has packed, so far the present season, 1,050 hogs, and is killing some 200 to-day. The number killed by McDonald & Co. is 10,000, which will make the slaughter here, up to to-night, 11,250 head. McDonald & Co. will probably kill three or four hundred head more, and E. Beckman about the same number, so that the total of the packing will reach 12,000 head.

Ten thousand seven hundred and sixty-three hogs have been packed at Vincennes the present season.

ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of Monday, says: The provision and lard market is very dull in consequence of the absence of shipping facilities, and sales comprised 85 bbls city mess pork at $20 25; 285 pieces green shoulders, rubbed salt, at 6½c; 570 pieces country bacon, at 10c for shoulders, 12½c for sides, and 14c for hams; 8 casks clear sides at 13½a13¾c, and 5 casks shoulders at 10½c ℔ lb also 50 tierces prime steam lard, for March delivery, at 11½c ℔ lb, and a few small lots of extra choice city kettle, comprising 10 tierces, at 12½c, 10 half bbls at 13½c, and 25 kegs at 14c ℔ lb outside prices.

FLOUR—Market firm but inactive for want of shipping facilities. Sales comprise 55 bbls at $8 50, delivered; 75 bbls extra, part at Cairo at $10 50a10 75; 184 bbls extra, part at mill, at $11; 365 bbls spring double and fall single extra, at $11 50; 60 double extra at $12; 200 do at landing below, at $12 50, 40 do at Cairo, at same; 200 double extra at $13 25; 250 treble extra at $14 50 choice do at $14 50, and small lot fancy at $15 ℔ barrels.

The Cincinnati Provision market has been very steady throughout the week, says the *Commercial* of Thursday, with more nerve than was, under all the circumstances, to be expected. An improvement on most of the figures given a week ago has taken place within a few days. Mess Pork not of first-class brands sold at $19 75 to-day, but $20 is asked for established brands, and free offerings are not made at that. Lard has become very firm at 12c for prime leaf in tierces, 11a11½c for steamed. Greases range at 8a9c. Bulk Meats have been in only moderate demand, and as the amount of fully cured is becoming daily greater, it is settling more nearly to the usual margins on stuff in a green state. There was a little greater firmness in the market to-day. Shoulders, fully cured would command 7¾c, loose; but are mostly held at 7¾c, loose. Sides, fully cured, sold at 9a9½c, loose. Bacon ready for packing dropped a little early in the week, but it has since become firmer. Clear Sides command 12½c, packed, on the spot. Shoulders 11¼c, and in some cases 11½c. For delivery ahead clear sides are to be had at 12c. Rib Sides are barely quotable; nominally we place the figure at 11½c. Sugar-cured Hams are selling at 16a16½c, uncanvassed, but packed. Green meats have been taken quite freely from the block, and have lately stiffened in price, so that now shoulders are firm at 6c sides at 7¾a8c, for light and heavy, and hams at 9¼a10c for large and small.

Hogs were firm on Tuesday at Monday's figures. On Wednesday heavy receipts depressed the market a little, reducing the outside figure to $7 40 for net weights. On Thursday there were some sales at $7 50, but the market settled down to $7 40 again for heavy. On Friday they were up to $7 50 again. This figure was improved on in some of the sales on Saturday. To-day there were transactions at $7 55a7 60 for heavy, but the figures only applied to extra heavy and fairly to indicate the market we quote it at $7 15a7 50. The receipts as reported on the books of the Merchants' Exchange, were as follows: Tuesday, 5,980; Wednesday, 5,450; Thursday, 4,188; Friday, 1,090; Saturday, 3,030; Monday, 7,873. In all by railroad, 39,091. This would make for the season over 370,000 head.

Considering all the circumstances, it is surprising that prices have been so well maintained, the more so when it is impossible to find any one expressing strong confidence in profitable returns for the season's work.

The receipts per railroad, since our last, were 3,620 bbls Flour, 274 bbls Apples, 1,200 sacks Corn, 238 sacks Barley, 951 sacks Wheat, 216 sacks Rye, 442 sacks Oats, 52 dressed Hogs, and 5,212 pieces Bulk Meats. We quote as follows:

BUTTER—The market is quiet and unchanged. Small sales were made of fresh roll at 28@30c.

EGGS—Market dull. We quote fresh packed at 29@30c per dozen.

HAY—We note sales of 2 car loads at $20 per ton. At the scales, from country sleds, prime timothy sold at from $25 to $30 per ton.

FEED—We note small sales of shipstuffs at $1 30 per hundred and middlings at $1 90@2 00.

FLOUR—The market is active. Receipts per rail, since our last, 2,620 bbls. We quote as follows: Spring wheat brands, $12 25@12 50, the latter for choice brands. Winter wheat Flour, $13 75@14 00.

GROCERIES—Goods are stiffening, and in some descriptions advancing. Refined sugars have advanced ½c ℔ lb for hards, and ¼c for soft. Coffee is firmer. We quote:

Raw Sugars—Porto Rico, good to prime, 12@13½c; Cuba, good to prime, 11¾@13c; New Orleans, good, 12½c.

Refined—Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 16½c; A coffee, 15¼c; B coffee, 15c; extra C, 14¾c; C 14½c.

Syrup—Lovering's, $1 10; good brands, 90c; fair brands, 85c.

Molasses—New Orleans, 85@90c; English Island, 80c; Porto Rico, 80c.

Coffee—Rio, fair, 24c; Rio, good, 25c; Rio, prime, 26c. Rio, choice, 27c; Laguayra, 27c; old government Java, 38c.

Teas—Imperial, $1 50@2 10; Gunpowder, $1 50@2 20; Young Hyson, 90c@$1 90; Oolong, $1 00@1 30; Japan, $1 00@1 60.

Sundries—Indigo, Madras, $1 00a1 75; Manilla, 90ca $1 60; Bicarb Soda, English, 10c; do, American, 9c; Madder, 15c.

Spices—Pepper, 35c; Pimento, 33c; Cassia, 75c; Cloves, 50c.

Rice—Carolina, 10½a11½c, Rangoon, 10a10½c.

GRAIN—Transactions in wheat continue light. One car No. 1 spring sold at $2 60 ℔ bush. Winter wheat is held at $3 00.

OATS—Rather dull, 1 car sold on the track at 50c ℔ bush. The price from store is 52a53c. Sales of 900 bush at 52c, are reported.

CORN—On the track the price is 75a78c for ear corn. Sales from store at 80c.

BACON—We note sales of 2,000 lbs S. C. Hams at 17½c, and 1,000 shoulders at 12½c.

LARD OIL—Sales of 25 bbls No. 1 lard oil, $1 15, and 10 bbls No. 2 at 90c.

POTATOES—We note small sales peachblows by the bushel, at 90c, and by the bbl, at $3 00a3 25.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 17, 1867.

Business yesterday was somewhat of a mixed description as regards oil; for Crude there was no demand for present or for future delivery. Prices were unsettled. Correct quotations could not be furnished. Of Allegheny river oil the market is bare; at least, there is no stock worth naming. The only transactions for some time past were for spring delivery on the opening of navigation. Bulk, 9@9½c, according to the gravity. Smith's Ferry oil is arriving in small quantities by rail, said to be of a gravity of 50 and upwards. 2 car loads were disposed of at 7¼c, barrels returned.

REFINED OIL—Yesterday was a large day so far as relates to transactions. The sales of refined were the largest ever made in this market or any other since oil was discovered, the total sales reaching 19,500 barrels, as follows, all bonded and for Philadelphia delivery, in the following order:

500 bbls, February	29c	1,500 bbls, July	34c
500 bbls, March	30c	500 bbls, August	34½c
1,500 bbls, April	31c	500 bbls, September	35c
4,000 bbls, May	32@33c	500 bbls, October	35½c
2,000 bbls, June	33@33½c		
Total			19,500

Sales 5,000 barrels bonded Philadelphia delivery, from April to August, the terms were withheld. The purchase was made by one of our largest oil dealers.

Sales 3,000 barrels bonded for Philadelphia, delivery as follows:

500 bbls. June	34½c	Sept. 500 bbls	36 c
500 bbls. July	35¼c	Oct. 500 bbls	36½c
500 bbls. August	35½c	Nov. 500 bbls	37½c
			3 000

Being an advance of half cent per gallon per month and a material advance on the first sales made during the day.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 12, 1867.

In crude iron but a very limited amount of business has been done. As has been announced, the mills of the city generally suspend operations on this day, for an indefinite period; hence, the sales of the week were confined to mere retail lots as mixture to work up stock in hand.

Mill owners allege that there is no money in the business at present prices, and that they prefer that their mills should remain idle, unless wages to operatives and prices for crude stock can be readjusted to more nearly meet the reduced prices of manufactured irons. Many of our most substantial iron workers say there has been no gain in their business during the last year.

We are quote dthe following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

30 tons	Gray Forge	$48 00—4 mos
39 "	do	48 00—4 mos
150 "	Low grade Foundry mixture of native ore	41 00—4 mos
60 "	do Silvery	49 00—4 mos

ANTHRACITE COAL, SMELTED.

100 tons	Mahoning Valley Forge	$47 00—4 mos
71 "	Low grade	priv. terms.
46 "	Common Foundry	$45 00—4 mos

CHARCOAL.

50 tons	Lake Superior charcoal, smelted, No. 3 Forge	$58 00—4 mos
10 "	Juniata	57 00—4 mos

BLOOMS.

10 tons	No. 1 Juniata	$118 00—4 mos
10 "	No. 2 do	110 00—4 mos

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 19 1867.

The demand is good. We quote as follows:

Shaker No. 1 per dozen	$3 50
Hurl " 1 " "	4 50
" " 2 " "	3 50
Braid " 1 " "	5 00
" " 2 " "	4 50
Western Common	2 00
Broom Corn, prime per ton	$200@220
" " Common per ton	140@180
Broom handles, per 1000	35 00
Swallow Brooms, per dozen	$5 00@6 00

FAMILY MARKET.

LIVING EXPENSES IN PITTSBURGH.

CAREFULLY REVISED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1867.

There continues to be an abundant supply of the articles of daily consumption, which we have classified under the head of Family Markets. We quote the retail figures for first class articles as follows:

BREAD AND CRACKERS.

Wheat loaf, each	10	Dyspepsia Crackers, ℔ lb	15
Rye " "	10	Cream "	40
Boston, Crackers, ℔ lb	16	Graham Wafers, "	17
Wine " "	17	Milk Biscuit, "	17
Soda " "	16	Ginger Snaps, "	25
Oyster " "	15	Pilot Bread, "	13
Water " "	13	Tea Cake, ass'd "	25
Butter " "	16	Almond Nuts "	25
Sugar " "	17	Cold Water Gr'h'm "	13
Graham " "	16		

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Butter, Print, ℔ lb	40 to 50	Cheese, com'n Ohio	20
" Prime Roll	35 to 38	Eggs, hen ℔ doz	35 to 40
" Common	30	Dutch Cheese, ℔ doz	20
		Cheese, Goshen	25

FISH—FRESH.

Lake Salmon	15	Haddock	10 to 12
Mackinaw Trout, ℔ lb	15	Cod Fish	12 to 15
White fish	15	Eels, ℔ lb	20 to 25
Black Bass	15	Perch, ℔ lb	15
Suckers, ℔ lb	10	Salmon, ℔ lb	15 to 20
Cat Fish, ℔ lb	10 to 15	Halibut, ℔ lb	25
		Herring	10

FISH—DRY, SHELL, SMOKED, ETC.

Cod, dry ℔ lb	10	Mackerel, No. 1, shore in kits	$4 00
Haddock (smoked) ℔ lb	25	Mackerel No. 2 large	3 25
Halibut (smoked) ℔ lb	25	" No. 3 ℔ lb	15
Lobsters, 2½ lb cans, each	50	Oysters, half can	40 to 60
Fresh Cove and spiced Oysters ℔ can, 1 lb	30	" can	80 to 1 00
" " 2 lb	50	White Fish, ℔ lb	12½
		Salmon (smoked) ℔ lb	40
		" (pickled) "	25

FLOUR, MEAL, &C.

Extra Family, ℔ bbl	$14 00 to 15 00	Corn Starch, ℔ paper	14
Extra Family, in bags	3 75	Farina, ℔ paper	20
Fancy flour, ℔ bbl	17 00	Hominy, ℔ lb	5
Self raising, ℔ 12 lb bag	$1 05	Indian Meal, ℔ bush	1 20
		Oatmeal, ℔ lb	9
		Samp	8

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC., DRY.

Apples ℔ lb	12½	Prunes (eating)	50
Almonds	50 to 75	Pecans	50
Cocoa Nuts, each	25	Brazil Nuts	40
Raisins ℔ lb	20 to 30	Filberts	40
Peaches	20 to 25	Currants	20
English Walnuts	50	Dates	40
Peanuts ℔ qt	20	Figs	35 to 40
Dried Cherries, ℔ qt	25	Citrons, ℔ lb	50
Prunes (cooking)	25		

FRUITS—GREEN, CANNED; OILS, JELLIES, &C.

Apples ℔ hlf peck	15 to 20	Peaches, 3 lb cans	60
Lemons ℔ doz	50 to 75	Tomatoes 2½ lb cans	35
Green corn, Winslow's	45	Assorted jellies in tumblers	35
Strawberries, 2½ lb cns	50	Pickles, in jars	30, 50 to 60
Blackberries, do do,	50	Ketchup, ℔ bottle	25 to 40
Pears, do do,	50	Salad oil, ℔ bottle	62 to 1 25
Sardines, ½ boxes	50	Sauces, do	25, 60 to 75
Do ¼ do	35	Honey, ℔ lb	40 to 50
Boneless do	70	Oranges ℔ doz	1 00
Honey, strained, ℔ lb	35		

GROCERIES.

Coffee, choice Rio ℔ lb	30	Tea, Young H'n	1 50 to 2 00
Roast Rio ℔ lb	35	" Fongtal	1 50
Java	40	" Imperial	2 00
Sugar, brown, ℔ lb,	12½	Candies, star ℔ lb	30
" light	15 to 16	" tallow	18 to 20
" crushed and powdered	18	Lard ℔ lb	16
Molasses Porto Rico ℔ gal	80 to 1 00	Rice, Island ℔ lb	10
" Cuba	80 to 1 00	" S. Carolina	12½
" Sorghum	80 to 90	Salt, table ℔ bx	20
Tea, Oolong ℔ lb	1 00 to 1 50	Soap, rosin ℔ lb	6 to 8
" Eng. Break. E. F.	1 50 to 1 75	Starch ℔ lb	10
" Souchong	1 00 to 1 50	Macaroni, Italian ℔ lb	25
Chocolate, ℔ lb	60 to 70	" American	20
Soda, ℔ lb	20	Tapioca ℔ lb	25
		Syrups, Stewart's ext.	1 75
		do Lovering's	1 40
		do common	1 00

MEATS—FRESH.

Sirloin, ex. cut, ℔ lb	20 to 25	Leg of Mutton ℔ lb	12½
Rib roast, do ℔ lb	20 to 25	Fore quarter ℔ lb	10
do do ℔ lb	15	Veal cutlets, ex., ℔ lb	25
Round, ℔ lb	18 to 20	do do	20
Chuck rib, ℔ lb	12 to 15	Roast veal, ℔ lb	15
Cross rib, ℔ lb	10 to 12	Stewing veal, ℔ lb	12
Plate and Nvs	12	Liver pudding, ℔ lb	6 to 10
Liver, ℔ lb	8	Kidneys, each	10 to 15
Hearts, each	25	Tripe, each	50 to 75
Pork, ℔ lb	15	Sweet bread, ℔ pair	15 to 20
Mutton chops	15	Haslets (sheep) each	5
Suet, ℔ lb	15	Calves Heads, each,	10
Liver Pudding	10		

MEATS—SALT, SMOKED, ETC.

Dried Beef, ℔ lb	25	Hogsh'd cheese, ℔ lb	15 to 20
Breakfast bacon	22	Tongues, smoked, each	75
Ham	20		
Green hams	12	Sausages, ℔ lb	20
Shoulders	14	Pigs feet, ℔ set	20 to 25
Sides, clear	17	Bologna	20 to 50
Corned Beef	10 to 15	Sliced Ham, ℔ lb	25 to 30

POULTRY AND GAME.

Geese, each	75 to $1 25	Turkeys, each	$1 00 to 2 50
Dressed Chickens per pair	50 to 1 00	Dressed Ducks, ℔ pair	$1 00 to 1 25
Ducks, ℔ pair	75 to 1 00	Squirrels, ℔ pair	15 to 25
Pheasants, ℔ pair	1 25	Quails, ℔ doz	$2 50 to 3 00
Wild Ducks, ℔ pair	50 to 1 00	Rabbits, ℔ pair	35 to 50
Venison, saddles ℔ lb	28 to 30	Prairie Hens ℔ pair	1 00
Venison, forequar ℔ lb	15	Wild Turkeys ℔ each	$2 50 to 3 00

SPICES OF A PURE QUALITY.

Cinnamon, ℔ lb	$1 00	Cayenne, ℔ lb	$1 00
Alspice, ℔ lb	60	Mace, ℔ lb	2 00
Ginger, ℔ lb	60	Nutmegs, ℔ lb	2 00
Cloves, ℔ lb	80	Mustard, ℔ lb	60
Pepper, ℔ lb	50	Jamaica Ginger, ℔ lb	75

SUNDRIES.

Brooms, each	35 to 50	Coal, ℔ bushel	11a12½
Pickles, ℔ doz	20	Apple butter, ℔ qt	25
Baking Powders, ℔ paper	30 to 35	Canton Ginger, ℔ jar	3 00
Burnett's Extract, ℔ bottle	30 to 40	Spiced Salmon, ℔ can	2 25
Concentrated Lye, ℔ box	25	Blair's Liquid Rennet, ℔ bottle	35
Babbitt's Washing Powder, ℔ lb	15	Bed Cords (Manilla), each	70
Milk, ℔ qt	12	Bed Cords (Hemp), each	60
Wooden B'kts, each	30 to 40	Wheaten Grits, (Heckers') ℔ p'k'g,	25
Tubs, each	30 to 175	Sour Kraut, ℔ qt	10
Coal oil, ℔ qt	16 to 18	Schmear Kase, ℔ qt	10 to 15
Mince Meat, No. 1 ℔ lb	25	Vinegar ℔ gallon	50
		Cloth pins, 6 doz for	25

VEGETABLES.

Horse rad'sh, ℔ root	5 to 10	Potatoes, ℔ bu	$1 10 to 1 15
Onions, ℔ qr peck	10 to 15	Potatoes, ℔ half peck	15 to 20
Parsnips, ℔ bunch	5	Cabbage, ℔ head	5 to 15
Carrots ℔ bunch	5	Parsley, ℔ bunch	5
Pumpkins	50 to 1 00	Shives, ℔ bunch	5
Sweet Potatoes ℔ qr. peck	15	Radishes, ℔ b'ch	5 to 10
Turnips ℔ half peck	12	Cranberries ℔ quart	20
Beets, ℔ qr. peck	10 to 15	Celery per head	10 to 15
Soup Beans, ℔ qt	8 to 12½	Green Pepper, ℔ doz	15

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 19, 1867.

PRICES FOR PUDDLED IRON.

Common Bar sizes	5
Horse Shoe	6½
Heavy Band	5¾@ 6¼
Hoop and Light Band	6½@10¼
Round and Square	5¼@ 9
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	7
" " 18 to 24	7½
" " 25 to 26	7¾
" " 27	8
Plate Iron	7
Flat Rails	5½@ 6
T Rail, 16 and 20 lbs	5½@ 5¾
Nail Rods	11½

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$7 50	2d	9 75
8d and 9d	7 75	3d fine	9 75
6d and 7d	8 00	3d fine	10 75
4d and 5d	8 25	⅞ in lining	11 25
3d	8 75	Clinch	9 00
		Cut Spikes	7 75

Casing Nails—6d, $8 50; 8d, $8 25; 10d, $8 00; 12d, $8 00; 16d, $8 00.

Finishing Nails—6d, $9 00; 8d, $8 75; 10d, $8 50; 12d, $8 50; 16d $8 50.

Barrel Nails—¾ inch, $10 25; 1 inch, $9 50; 1¼ inch, $8 75; 1½ inch, $8 75; 1¾ inch, $8 25.

Tobacco Nails—6d, $8 25; 8d, $8 00; 10d, $7 75

ABATEMENT.—12½c per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs and upwards.

TERMS—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than 50 dollars.

GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 19 1867.

We quote as follows, which is the uniform standard price throughout the United States, viz:

	2d quality.	1st quality.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$6 00	$6 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 15	6 50	7 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		8 00
18 by 18 to 16 by 24		8 50
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		10 50
20 by 30 to 24 by 30		12 00
24 by 30 to 24 by 36		13 00
25 by 36 to 30 by 44		15 00
30 by 45 to 32 by 45		16 00

DOUBLE THICK CHARGED BY DOUBLE ABOVE RATES.

All fractions of inches shall be counted as full inches, and all sizes not specified in the classification shall be charged according to bracket, indicated by greatest length or breadth.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 19, 1867.

Business is quiet, but prices remain firm, with a supply in the yards sufficient to meet all immediate demands. There is but little coming to market. We quote yard prices as follows:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear ℔ M	$65 00
First Common	55 00
Second Common	35 00
Third Common	28 00
Sheeting	25 00
Hemlock Joists and Scantling	23 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ℔ M	61 00
Clear	71 00
Flooring Boards	44 00
Partition "	55 00
Shelving on both sides	43 00
" one "	41 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	43 00
Rabbetted weatherboarding	43 00
Half inch patent planed	28 00
" " unplaned	23 00
12 inch vertical, with strips	41 00
Oak and Yellow Pine flooring boards	55 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18 inch, sawed	8 50
No. 2, 18 inch sawed	6 50
No. 1, 16 inch shaved	7 50
Lath	5 00

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

During the past week the cattle market has been quite active but closed on Saturday about noon 25a50c per 100 lbs below the closing range of the week previous. Most of the offerings of prime grades were taken for Buffalo, Pittsburgh and New York, at prices ranging from $6 00a6 87½ per 100 lbs, and the demand for these points is still good, though, as we said, at a decline. There is a fair local demand for fair to choice butchering cattle at our quotations, but for fourth and seventh class grades there is not the shadow of a market.

There remained in the yard on Saturday night, unsold about 500 head, principally of common stock grades. The *Republican* quotes shipping and fair to choice butchering cattle active but weak, at the following quotations: common qualities dull and almost entirely nominal:

CATTLE QUOTATIONS.

First Class—Embracing straight, smooth, well fattened steers and spayed heifers, averaging from 1,100 to 1,300 lbs, may be quoted at	$6 00a6 62½
Second Class—Embracing steers and spayed heifers in pretty good condition, averaging from 1 000 to 1,200 lbs, with no rough cattle among them, may be quoted at	$5 00a5 87½
Third Class—Embracing fair steers, averaging 900 to 1,100 lbs, may be quoted at	$4 25a5 00
Fourth Class—Embracing stock steers, averaging from 750 to 900 lbs, may be quoted at	$3 87½a4 25
Fifth Class—Embracing good, smooth, fat cows, weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, may be quoted at	$4 40a5 00
Sixth Class—Embracing fair cows, in medium flesh, weighing from 850 to 1,000 lbs, may be quoted at	$3 75a4 25
Seventh Class—Embracing light cows, scallawag steers, stags, and bulls may be quoted at	$2 50a3 50

Veal Calves—Common to fair may be quoted at $5 00a 6 50; good to prime at $6 75a7 25 per 100 lbs.

Hogs—The market for the week ending Saturday night has been exceedingly active, as the entire receipts, together with most of the hogs left over from the previous week, have been absorbed, at prices ranging fully up to the closing range of the previous week.

The past week has certainly been the most active of the season, and with the exception of a few small lots taken for Buffalo and by city butchers, the demand has been confined entirely to city packers.

Eastern hog markets are not in a very flourishing condition at present; indeed, at some of the principal markets East, prices are ranging very nearly as low as the markets here, at other points, very little in advance, and until there is a better demand East, and prices run higher, shippers cannot be expected to purchase very largely.

The market on Saturday ruled firm at a slight advance over the closing prices of last night, and most of the offerings were taken by packers, at prices ranging from $5 50a6 20, for common to fair lots. We quote the market firm and active at the following quotations:

HOG QUOTATIONS.

First Class—Including extra smooth, even fat hogs, averaging from 285 to 360 lbs, may be quoted at	$6 00 a6 20
Second Class—Including coarse, fat hogs, averaging from 285 to 350 lbs, may be quoted at	5 75 a5 95
Third Class—Including good smooth, even bacon hogs, averaging from 225 to 280 lbs, may be quoted at	5 62½a5 70
Fourth Class—Including mixed, uneven hogs, averaging from 240 to 280 lbs, may be quoted at	5 62½a5 70
Fifth Class—Including common shipping hogs, averaging from 200 to 240 lbs, may be quoted at	5 50 a5 60

PHILADELPHIA.

During the week ending Monday evening, beef cattle were in fair demand, at about former rates. 2,000 head arrived and sold at 16½a17c for extra; 15a16c for fair to good, and 12a14c per pound for common, as to quality.

Sheep were in fair demand. 10,000 head sold at 6a7c per pound, gross.

Cows were unchanged. 250 head sold at $50a75 for springers, and $70a90 per head for cow and calf.

Hogs were dull. 7 000 head sold at the different yards at from $8 50a9 50 per 100 pounds net.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 17, 1867.

CATTLE—The market during the week contained a fair supply. Common and medium were a shade lower whilst the better descriptions held their own, with last weeks price's. Last week's sales were 914 head; this week 966 head were disposed of; an increase amounting to 52 head. Last week's prices were 5 00@7 50 ℔ cwt. This week the extremes were $4 85@7 50 ℔ cwt. Eastern buyers were not very plenty. The principal portion of the best stock was purchased on Eastern account.

HOGS—The market during the week was active. The sales were liberal, exceeding those of the previous week. During the past three days buyers were more disposed to operate; they purchased more extensively, and were disposed to pay a slight advance. The sales since our last reach 8876 head, against 5,552 last week, exhibiting an increase in the amount sold of 3324 head. Last week's prices were $5 75@6 50 ℔ cwt. This work $6 00@6 50 ℔ cwt, closing firm at $6@6 50. The pens were pretty bare.

SHEEP—The market during the week has undergone but few changes worthy of notice. The sales were uniform; as regards amount last week 3780; this week, 3,779 head. The rates were last week, $4 00a6 00 ℔ cwt; this week $4 40a5 75 were the ruling figures. The principle sales were on Eastern account.

TRANSACTIONS IN SHEEP PER CWT. AND HEAD

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
W F Halinton	H Leitrich	101	9,840	$5 40
G Clark	M Deitrich	287	26,285	5 62
George Frater	M Deitrich	69	34,218	5 50
J S Williams	G Clark	175	14,990	5 25
Shriver	G Hesser	190	17,485	5 40
J H Thompson	G Hesser	164	15,365	5 62
J H Thompson	G Hesser	168	14,865	5 25
Swiggerdy	G Hesser	500	—	575 ℔ hd
Warner	G Hesser	178	—	575
J McConnell	Abbott	138	9,200	5 35
G W Weary	Abbott	174	16,170	5 40
Wardswood	Abbott	200	34,165	5 25
J N McLain	Abbott	183	17,215	5 50
W Sparks	Pidcock	99	9,875	5 75
J F Guthrie	Pidcock	171	17,125	5 75
J Throop	John Loyd	180	18,100	5 35
Jacob Sharp	John Loyd	162	17,875	5 30
A P Moor	H McDonald	160	16,085	5 75
Smith & T	Gallagher	183	16,985	5 40

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT.

Seller	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price
Phillips	Burnes	19	21,175	$5 50
Guyer	Hathaway	20	18,225	5 50
Montgomery	Grasse	52	67,850	7 75
Campbell	McArdell	16	21,600	5 85
Huff	Hathaway	59	84,975	7 50
Gibson	Dingbey	38	43,775	6 50
Guyer	Ceman	18	20,475	6 50
Gibson	Dinghy	19	22,675	6 50
Reeder	Lewis	19	18,675	4 85
Montgomery	Smith	18	21,625	7 50
McGruder	Lewis	19	19,775	5 85
Carman	Duffy	18	19,475	6 45
McClain	Clark	15	14,056	5 75
Evens	Duffy	20	21,525	6 25
Fleming	Duffy	19	20,875	6 50
Nickols	McGarvey	37	43,000	6 50
Keys	Baker	17	21,450	6 65
Keys	Teidomridge	65	77,370	7 15
Mongomery	Hilgergrass	34	41,450	7 12
Jones	Miller	16	17,175	6 62
Woocruff	Dawson	31	36,800	7 00
Clark	Baker	22	20,460	5 75
Wernz	Farkes	20	19,675	6 00
Brown & Co	Montague	51	59,275	6 75
Brown & Co	Montegue	34	39,945	6 75
Smith & T	Maines	17	17,275	5 00
Stutzman	Maines	19	22,775	6 20
Meas	Lemons	62	73,800	7 00
Smith & T	Connell	32	40,370	7 25
Cochran	Malas	18	19,425	5 87
Fundy	Todd	53	55,460	5 75
Orr & Mahe	Morney	15	15,100	5 50
Dede	Patton	13	18,425	5 75
Smith & T	Todd	36		5 50

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No	Weight.	Price
A. Tucker	Gilchrist & Co	84	21,835	$6 45
Holmes & Scott	Gilchrist & Co	87	25,170	6 40
J. W. Price	Gilchrist & Co	200	55,155	6 08
J. W. Fairall	Gilchrist & Co	49	13,690	6 25
J. P. Leech	Gilchrist & Co	45	11,190	6 30
J. Frew	Gilchrist & Co	153	42,9,0	6 20
D. Casselman	Gilchrist & Co	66	17,900	6 40
J. Henderson	Gilchrist & Co	155	38,975	6 20
Wm. Farr	Gilchrist & Co	335	95,025	6 20
J. Hanlin	Gilchrist & Co	48	19,875	6 10
D Rodefaver	Gilchrist & Co	94	25,735	6 30
A. Potter	Gilchrist & Co	365	100,190	6 32
G. Miller	Gilchrist & Co	42	13,600	6 50
G. Kinser	Gilchrist & Co	40	10,475	6 50
R. Cochran	Gilchrist & Co	194	59,325	6 50
R H Graham	Singer & Im	39	15,725	6 40
B Blue	Singer & Im	80	24,405	6 37
T Lamb	Singer & Im	56	14,600	6 25
T Hoffman	Singer & Im	42	13,040	6 25
T Lamb	Singer & Im	38	9,950	6 12
J Resper Ross	Singer & Im	81	23,725	6 20
H McClain	Singer & Im	80	22,660	6 25
N C Mannor	Singer & Im	87	24,500	6 25
G Clark	Singer & Im	49	14,440	6 30
A G Woods	Singer & Im	65	19,300	6 25
Isaac Anderson	Singer & Im	60	18,250	6 40
J&M Chresnfield	Singer & Im	91	24,900	6 30
H E Day	Singer & Im	90	23,900	6 30
Holmes & Wl'ms	Singer & Im	91	25,735	6 25
A C Robinson	Singer & Im	101	29,410	6 30
C Bell	Singer & Im	23	7,225	6 25
W Coulter	Singer & Im	92	23,125	6 35
J Budd	Singer & Im	54	18,200	6 50
A C Jones	Singer & Im	41	10,290	6 15
Blue	Messenger	88	23,460	6 10
Taylor	Orr	13	2,810	6 10
Mackentire	Orr	65	15,675	6 20
Mackendine	W J Lafferty	102	24,270	6 15
C Bell	Logan & Msngr.	23	7,225	6 03
Beck & Root	Orr	30	7,000	5 85
G Clark	Crouse & Em	92	23,615	5 85
C Compton	Crouse & Em	89	24,615	5 90
R B Allsdorf	Crouse & Em	83	24,525	6 10
Holmes & T	Crouse & Em	80	25,140	6 30
Holmes & R	Crouse & Em	204	51,475	6 50
J Crosby	Crouse & Em	400	95,410	6 40
Gilchrist & Co	Crouse & Em	93	24,000	6 35
A Warner	Crouse & Em	46	12,575	6 50
L N Patterson	G Lehasn	91	21,840	5 90
S Hoffman	Tabor	54	10,340	5 85
Massing	Tabor	132	27,235	6 00
J Rodentaugh	Tabor	110	25,190	6 25
Hawk & Co	Tabor	38	10,890	6 37
Butler & Rees	Tabor	180	31,650	6 50
J McConnell	W C Kirkley	88	23,100	6 35
C H Warner	McClain	174	46,365	6 40
G Partridge	G Brimstone	50	12,775	6 00
W Brickerhoff	W Scotland	170	44,615	6 25
Holmes & Long	H Charles	30	8,740	5 75
E Croughton	M & J Crishfield	101	18,700	5 90
H Walters	D Casselman	134	31,270	6 10
J S Metzler	M & J Crishfield	108	18,365	6 15
J Sharp	J Ross	75	18,610	6 00
Glass & Lee	W. Leeds	115	28,765	6 15
Glass & Lee	W. Leeds	107	26,715	5 80
Holmes & Co	W. Leeds	94	24,860	6 45
Holmes & Co	W. Leeds	85	21,790	6 20
Holmes & Co	W. Leeds	92	23,125	6 40
J. W. Unger	W. Leeds	66	18,815	6 35
S. Johnson	C. A. Murphy	107	25,675	6 25
C. Campbell	C. A. Murphy	53	8,940	6 70
McClain	J. Harsn	80	24,800	6 00
Workman	J. & M. Chrish'd	101	25,365	5 90
E. Walters	Messenger & Co	110	27,6 0	5 85
R. B. Allsdorf	Casselman	74	14,000	5 80
Barr & Co	Murphy	20	3,690	5 00
C. M. Oonard	McClain	112	24,525	5 90
C. M. Oonard	McClain	142	21,950	6 15
D. W. Zent	McClain	105	27,025	6 10
M. Moore	Hedges	76	19,125	5 90
H. Guye	Hedges	89	24,190	6 00
H. Guye	Hedges	110	20,350	5 80
H. Guye	Hedges	114	22,056	5 80
Head & Graham	Hedges	115	22,430	5 90
Head & Graham	Hedges	92	25,800	6 10
A. N. Quick	Hedges	203	48,090	—
J. C. Bandburg	Hedges	48	10,656	6 10
Huff	Tabor	163	27,125	5 85
Studbaker	Messenger	207	42,400	5 95
H. C. Day	J. & M. Chris'd	109	22,160	5 85

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 17, 1867.

CATTLE—The supply of cattle this week was abundant, sufficient for all purposes of trade. The entire amount sold were 624 head. The amount left over unsold reach 139 head; total 764 head. A number of the sales were made on terms that were withheld. These sales always look suspicious to those not versed in such matters. The sales this week were 724—last week 715—a falling off amounting to 91 head. Extreme prices this week $3 75@8 00, last week $4 00@8 00, ℔ cwt; of course the principle sales were made between these prices. The market appeared weak at the close.

HOGS.—There was a large falling off in the amount of hogs sold, whilst the prices were pretty well sustained. The falling off in the amount disposed of has been very perceptable. The retail prices were $6 50@7 00, while some lots were sold as low as $5 80@6 25; last week's sales were 1,149 head this week 530, a falling off reaching 619 head. Prices this week, $5 80@7 00; last week $6 50@7 00 ℔ cwt at the close; but few lots were left over.

SHEEP—The market was without animation. The demand was limited and sales were of a similar description. A few small lots were all that was disposed of. Prices ranging from $4 15@6 25 per cwt. Last week's figures were $5 00@6 25.

TRANSACTION IN CATTLE PER CWT. AND HEAD.

Marks Troweman sold in lots, 84 head, $6 00@7 75 per cwt. Also 18 head at $65 per head.

James Morgan sold 17 head at $7 25@8 00 per cwt.

McPhenson sold 16 head choice stock, $8 50 per cwt.

Z. Wolfe sold 13 head, stock $4 00@7 00 per cwt.

Glass & Lafferty sold 19 head at $3 75@5 25 per cwt.

Myers & Needy sold 40 head at $5 62; 19 head on private terms.

Verner & Hartman sold 16 head at $6 85 per cwt. Retailed 29 head $6 10@7 00; 19 head $6 85 per cwt.

Rothchilds sold 20 head at $6 00@7 50 per cwt.

Kaus & Haas sold 42 head $6 00@7 50 per cwt.

Merick & Dodd sold 64 head $6 00@7 00 per cwt.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 38 head $4 50@7 00 per cwt.

L. Keltz sold 17 head $3 50@5 00 per cwt.

Gatchel sold 10 head at $5 50@6 25 per cwt.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 19 1867.

Trade for the season is about over, and the only demand at present is to supply the demand for local wants in small lots. We give the wholesale prices current, which will, on comparison with the quotations given in Chicago, Cincinnati and othern Western markets, be found considerably lower, showing the advantage of purchasing here. The prices are as follows:

Men's thick boots	$3 00@5 00
Men's pegged calf boots	3 50@6 00
Men's kip boots	3 00@4 00
Men's custom kip boots	4 00@5 00
Men's split kip boots	3 00@3 75
Men's wax brogans	1 50@2 25
Men's split brogans	1 25@1 75
Men's grain boots	3 50@5 00
Boy's thick boots	2 00@3 00
Boy's kip boots	2 00@3 00
Youth's kip boots	1 75@2 25
Youth's thick boots	1 25@2 25
Women's buff balmorals	1 25@2 00
Women's calf balmorals	1 37@2 25
Women's goat balmorals	1 75@2 25
Misses' goat balmorals	1 25@2 00
Misses' calf balmorals	1 25@1 87
Misses' buff balmorals	87@1 50
Children's buff and calf balmorals	55@1 12
Ladies' lasting congress gaiters	1 25@3 00
Ladies' lasting balmorals	1 25@3 00
Ladies' goat, sewed	2 00@3 00
Ladies' glove kid, sewed	2 25@3 50
Women's rubber overshoes	90@ 90
Men's rubber overshoes	1 12@1 25

FRUIT MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 19, 1867.

The market is moderately active. The quotations for Foreign Fruits, &c., are as follows:

New Layer Raisins, ℔ box	$4 75 to 5 00	Filberts, ℔ lb	18 to 20c
New Bunch Raisins, ℔ box	$4 50 to 4 75	Naples Walnuts, ℔ lb	25c
Old Layer Raisins; ℔ box	$5 25 to 5 50	Brazil nuts, ℔ lb	23c
Valencia Raisins ℔ lb	20c	Peccans, ℔ lb	33c
Havana Oranges, ℔ hundred	$5 00@6 00	No. 1 Herring ℔ box	85c
Seedless Raisins, ℔ mat	$10 50	Scaled Herring ℔ box	95c
New Figs, ℔ lb	26@28c	Strawberries 2 lb cans, ℔ doz	$5 75a6 00
Lemons, new, ℔ bx	$5 00	Pine Apples, 2lb cans, ℔ doz	$5 50
French Prunes, ℔ lb	18c	Peaches, 2 lb cans, ℔ doz	$4 50@4 75
Turkey Prunes, ℔ lb	22c	Blackberries, 2 lb cans ℔ doz	$4 25 to 4 50
Bordeaux Almonds, ℔ lb	45c	Cherries, 2 lb cans, ℔ doz	$5 00
Ivica Almonds, ℔ lb	43c	Pickles in vinegar, extra quality ℔ 100	$1 15
Sicily Almonds ℔ lb	37c	Green Apples, ℔ bbl	$2 50 to 4 00
French Walnuts, ℔ lb	18 to 20c	Peas, 2 lb cans	$4 25
Chestnuts, ℔ bu	$7 00 to 7 50	Pears, 2 lb cans	$4 50
Tomatoes, 2 lb cans	$2 75		
Green Corn, 2 lb cans	$4 00 to 4 50		

HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 19, 1867,

The following are the card prices;

Carriage Bolts,	℔ 100
1½ inch to 7 in long by ¼ inch diameter	$2 49 to 3 50
1½ inch to 8 inch long by 5-6 in diameter	2 80 to 5 39
1¾ inch to 9 inch long by ⅜ in diameter	3 20 to 7 29
2 inch to 10 inch long by 7 16 in diameter	5 40 to 10 29
2 inch to 12 inch long by ½ in diameter	7 20 to 15 20
3 inch to 13 inch long by ⅝ in diameter	13 00 to 28 00
Tire Bolts,	℔ 100
1¼ in to 4 in long by 3-16 and ¼ in diam	$1 40 to 1 90
1½ in to 5 in long by 5-6 inch diameter	2 50 to 3 33
1½ in to 5 in long by ⅜ inch diameter	3 20 to 4 40
3 in to 5½ in long by 7 16 inch diameter	5 30 to 6 95
3 in to 5½ in long by ½ inch diameter	6 60 to 8 60

The usual discount on Carriage and Tire Bolts to the trade.

Tuyere irons, Duck nest, per doz	$16 00
Do Common, per lb	5c
Do Harrington's patent	$6 00 to 10 00
Hot pressed nuts, ⅜ in to 1¼ in: per lb	11
Do do smaller and larger, proportionate.	—
Barge bolts, per lb	6½ to 10c
Bridge bolts	6½ to 9c

Machine bolts at the usual list price. Thimble skeins and pipe boxes at standard list. Coach and lag screws at New England list, with same discount to the trade.

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 19, 1867.

The following are the card prices:

Boston Crackers	12½	Cream Crackers	30
Wine "	13½	Graham Wafers	13¼
Soda "	12½	Milk Biscuit	13¼
Oyster "	12	Ginger Snaps	18
Water "	11	Pilot Bread	12
Butter "	12½	Cracker Meal	12
Sugar "	14	Almond Nuts	18
Graham "	13	Fancy Crackers	—
Dyspepsia "	—	Assorted Tea Cakes	17

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 19, 1867.

Prices are as follows:

Braziers' Coppers 30x60 inches	40c
Bolt Coppers	40c
Sheathing, 14x48 inches	40c
Copper Bottoms	50@53c

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, January 18, 1867.

Acid Acetic	33	to	42	lb
" Citric	98	to	1 03	"
" Oxalic	55	to	57	"
" Tartaric	92	to	96	"
Alcohol 88 0-0	4 60	to	4 65	gal.
" 98 0-0	4 65	to	4 70	"
Aloes, Cape	32	to	35	lb
" Socotrine	90	to	1 00	"
Ammonia Carb	27	to	29	"
" Aqua ff.	10½	to	14	"
Annotta	80	to	85	lb
Ashes, Pot	9	to	10	"
" Soda	6	to	7	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 05	to	1 10	"
Bay Rum	4 75	to	4 80	gal.
Bark Cinchona, Red	1 30	to	2 50	lb
" " Pale	70	to	85	"
" " Common	45	to	55	"
Black Lead American	5	to	6	"
" " German	7	to	9	"
" " E. I.	13	to	16	"
Blue Mass U.S. P.	73	to	75	"
Blue Vitrol	15	to	16	"
Borax, refined	39	to	42	"
Brimstone, Roll	5½	to	6½	"
" Flor Sulphur	7½	to	8½	"
Calomel American	1 35	to	1 40	"
" English	1 65	to	1 70	"
Camphor refined	1 10	to	1 15	"
Cassia in mats	72	to	75	"
Cantharides	2 12	to	2 20	"
Chamomile, German	30	to	35	"
" Roman	70	to	80	"
Chloroform	2 50	to	2 60	"
Cloves	48	to	50	"
Cochineal	1 70	to	1 75	"
Concentrated Lye	11 00	to	11 50	case.
Copperas	8 50	to	9 00	bbl
Cream Tartar	52	to	50	lb.
Cubebs	52	to	55	"
Cudbear	30	to	50	"
Emery Eng	13	to	15	"
Ether Nitric Spirits of	90	to	95	"
" Sulphuric	1 42	to	1 50	"
Extract Logwood	12	to	13	"
" Liquorice Calabria	40	to	48	"
" " Italian	50	to	52	"
" " Sicily	25	to	28	"
Fustic, chipped	4	to	5	"
Galls Aleppo	57	to	62	"
Gum Arabic, sorts	53	to	58	"
" " white	85	to	1 00	"
" Myrrh, Turkey	75	to	85	"
" Shellac	55	to	60	"
" Tragacanth, sorts	50	to	55	"
" " flake	1 60	to	1 75	"
Hoffman's Anodyne	98	to	1 00	"
Indigo Manilla	1 50	to	1 60	"
" Spanish float	1 60	to	1 65	"
Iodine Resublimed	7 40	to	7 65	"
Juniper Berries	7	to	8	"
Logwood, chipped	3½	to	4½	"
Mace	1 68	to	1 73	"
Madder	15½	to	16½	"
Magnesia Calcined	75	to	1 50	"
" Carbonate	50	to	55	"
Manna S. F.	1 65	to	1 76	"
Morphia, Sulph	7 55	to	7 65	"
Nutmegs No. 1	1 50	to	1 55	"
Oil Bergamot	9 00	to	10 50	"
" Castor	3 00	to	3 25	℔ gal
" Cinnamon	5 35	to	5 60	℔ lb
" Cloves	4 75	to	5 25	"
" Cod Liver	2 25	to	2 50	℔ gal
" Lemon	5 00	to	5 50	lb
" Lard City	90	to	1 15	gal
" " Cincinnati	1 10	to	1 28	"
" Linseed	1 40	to	1 45	"
" Neatsfoot	1 45	to	1 65	"
" Olive	2 25	to	2 50	"
" " Quarts	7 38	to	15 50	℔ doz
" " Pints	4 50	to	4 75	"
" Origanum	1 40	to	2 25	℔ lb
" Peppermint	5 25	to	6 00	"
" Rosemary	1 75	to	4 00	"
" Sassafras	1 20	to	1 35	℔ lb
" Sperm, genuine	3 55	to	3 75	℔ gal.
" Tanner	1 25	to	1 35	"
" Whale, W B	1 55	to	1 65	℔ gal.
" Wintergreen	7 50	to	8 00	℔ lb
Opium, Turkey	10 75	to	11 00	"
Phosphorus	1 40	to	1 50	"
Plaster Pariscalc'd	5 00	to	5 50	bbl
Potass Bi Chromate	26	to	28	lb
" Chlorate	68	to	75	"
" Iodide	6 00	to	6 20	"
" Prussiate Yellow	50	to	52	"
" " Red	1 05	to	1 10	"
Putty	7	to	8½	"
Quinine Sulph	2 60	to	2 70	oz.
Rosin, bbls of 280 lbs	7 75	to	8 00	bbl.
Root Gentian	13	to	14	lb
" Ginger, E. I.	28	to	30	"
" " Jamaica	47	to	49	"
" Ipecac, Pow'd	5 10	to	5 25	"
" Jalap	2 87	to	3 00	"
" Liquorice	20	to	25	"
" Rhubarb, E. I.	3 85	to	4 00	"
" Sarsaparilla, Hond	48	to	50	"
" Senega	65	to	70	"
" Valerian, English	62	to	65	"
" " German	25	to	30	"
Sal Ammoniac	18	to	20	"
" Epsom	5½	to	6	"
" Soda	4½	to	5	"
Seed Canary	6 00	to	7 00	bus.
" Cardamon	3 75	to	4 25	lb.
" Hemp	2 75	to	4 00	bus.
" Mustard	19	to	23	lb.
Senna Alex	44	to	48	"
" E. I.	25	to	30	"
Soda, Bi. Carb	10	to	11	"
" Caustic	9	to	9½	"
Soap, Castile	23	to	26	"
" " white	30		33	"
" Petroline Toilet	1 50	to	1 75	℔ doz.
" Shaving	1 75	to	2 00	"
Starch	8	to	8½	lb
Sugar Lead, white	58	to	60	"
Sumac, Sicily	10	to	12	"
Terra Japonica	12	to	13	"
Turpentine, spirits	88	to	90	℔ gal.
Varnish, Copal	2 50	to	4 00	"
" Japan	1 30	to	2 20	"
" Damar	3 00	to	5 00	"
Venetian Red	4½	to	5½	lb
White Lead, Pure	15	to	16	"
" Fancy brands	7½	to	14	"
" Dry	15½	to	16½	"
Red Lead, Dry	15	to	16	"
Whiting	3½	to	4½	"
Litharge	14	to	15	"
Zinc, Carbonate	14	to	15	"
Zinc, in oil	14	to	15	"

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

The market is very quiet, with prices tending upward, says the *Economist;* quite a number of persons in the West holding wool in the commission houses refuse to sell at the present time, believing that a higher tariff will be passed by Congress, which will carry up the price of wool. The price of woolens, however, does not warrant any advance in wool. It is true that there is not a large amount of choice domestic fleece upon the market, but there is a large stock of foreign wools imported under the impression that the tariff bill would have passed in June last, now upon the market, and though some importers are now holding in expectation that the tariff will pass, there are others ready and anxious to sell; this must keep down the price of domestic fleece whether the tariff is passed or not, for we have the supply, and while the consumptive demand is so much reduced by the mills running short time, this supply must check any serious attempt to carry up the price of wool. Holders should remember that the past year we imported 56,862,284 lbs, that it is estimated that we had 22,232,500 lbs on hand the first of January in this market and we might safely say that there was in the other markets as much as would carry that sum up to 39,000,000; this is in all probability double the number of pounds we had on hand the first of January, 1866, or the first of January, 1865, though there is in all probability a much smaller amount of domestic fleece than there was in either of these years; we are aware that it is estimated that there is a larger amount of domestic fleece in this market than there was a year ago; but domestic fleece having been so much lower in proportion than foreign wool, many mills that run almost entirely on foreign wool last year, have this year been running nearly all on domestic wool, and the amount of domestic wool back in the country is much smaller than a year ago. Still, taking foreign and domestic wool together, we have no doubt there is a larger amount on hand than we had a year ago, and a smaller amount on account of the mills running short time, although there is in the hands of manufacturers a much smaller stock than there was a year ago.

The sales for the week include 275,000 pounds, fleece, ranging from 45c. to 65c.; 35,000 pounds California, 23c a34c.; 100,000 pounds Texas, from 14c. for low burry, to 29c.; 8,000 pounds unwashed, 30c.a34c.; 3,000 pounds coarse, 43c.; 87,000 pounds pulled superfine and extra; 8,000 pounds Mexican, 17c.; 30,000 pounds noils on private terms; 10,000 pounds tubbed 60c.; 10,000 pounds combing pulled, 57c.; about 460 bales Cape at an improved price over last sales; and large lots of Mestiza are now being negotiated for on speculation.

BOSTON.

The wool market is without material change, either in prices or the volume of trade. There is, says the *Bulletin*, a moderate demand for fine staple, suited to the seasonable production of goods; but transactions are mostly confined to small lots wanted for present consumption. Spring fabrics are not yet selling to any extent, and manufacturers will not take hold of the raw material with great vigor till their products begin to move off freely. Many of them are still running on short time, and hence their consumptive wants are limited.

But the stock of wool now on this market is far from being large, and being mostly of superior quality, such as cannot be replaced at current rates, it is firmly held. No further concession to prices is looked for or demanded, and buyers readily take what they want without much chaffering or running about. The prospect is that all the desirable wool in the country will be wanted before another clip, and that large quantities of the very best will soon be taken for immediate consumption. No great rush of trade, however, is expected at any time during the balance of the season—unless some unexpected change in the tariff should be made—but the demand will doubtless be steady and pretty evenly distributed, buyers coming into the market as their consumptive exigencies require.

The market is well supplied with pulled wools, which are now coming forward quite freely, owing to the slaughtering of mutton for the provision market, and stocks of the low grades have rather an accumulative tendency. The finer qualities are not so plenty, and good lots of extra are taken about as fast as received at prices rather tending up.

Sales of domestic for the week have been fair, and foot up some 725,000 lbs, at a range of 35a75c for fleece, and 35a60c for the various grades of pulled. Included are small lots of heavy Illinois and Indiana fleece at 35a45c; Iowa Wisconsin and Minnesota at 45a52c; Michigan at 50a62½c; New York and Vermont at 48a53c; New Hampshire and Maine at 45a55c; Ohio and Pennsylvania at 50a55c for medium, 57a60c for fine and extra, 63a65c for double extra, and 67a75c for small lots of triple extra and picklock. Included are 25,000 lbs extra Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece at 60a61c, 35,000 lbs double extra do, at 63¾c, 13,000 lbs do do, at 64a65c, and several very small and select parcels of picklock at a range of 70a75c.

The average price of domestic fleece wool in the United States, from 1827 to 1861, was—for fine, 50 3-10c; for medium, 42 8-10c; and for coarse, 35 5-10c. Average price for four years, from 1861 to 1866, (during the war), for fleeces, 63 to 83c; for pulled, 56 to 61c. Average price for the year 1866—fleeces, 45 to 72c, pulled, 29 to 64c.

The imports of wool at Boston and New York, for the years named, were as follows:

	1863	1864.	1865.	1866.
Boston	17,371,813	20,789,124	14,292,412	20,027,958
New York	47,571,920	51,591,379	32,561,580	36,066,476

The stock of foreign wool on hand at Boston January 1st was 10,318 bales, 5,435,000 lbs, against 10,134 bales, 5,330,000 lbs, on January 1st 1866.

Stock of domestic wool on hand January 1 for four years:

	Boston. lbs.	Philadelphia. lbs.	New York. lbs.
1864	6,000,000	4,000,000	2,500,000
1865	5,000,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
1866	6,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000
1867	6,000,000	4,700,000	6,200,000

TIN, ROOFING, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 19, 1867.

The following are the correct quotations:

I C, 10x14	$15 00
I X, 10x14	18 00
I XX, 10x14	21 00
I C, 12x12	15 50
I X, 12x12	18 50
I C, 14x20	16 00
I X, 14x20	18 00
I XX, 14x20	23 50
I C, roofing, 14x20	14 50
I X, roofing, 14x20	17 50
Bar Tin, per lb	37c
Pig Tin, per lb	34c
Sheet Zinc	16c
Slab Spelter	12½c

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 19, 1867.

The following are the current prices:

Best quality refined toolsteel	19c
Machinery steel	15c
Cast spring steel	15c
German spring steel	13c
Blister steel	11½a17c
Cast plow steel	15c
German plow steel	13c

PRICE LIST OF TOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 19, 1867.

The following is the Card Price List of Tools, &c.:

One set complete 2½ inch joint and slab jar, $350.

One set complete 2½-inch joint and link jar, $340.

One set complete 2 inch joint and link jar, $300.

Improved grabs $25@100; Valve Sockets, $30; Band wheel shaft and flanges, $50 60; Pitman stirrups, $46 00; Sansom port iron, $15.

SOAP AND CANDLES.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 19, 1867.

We quote the market moderately active at the following quotations:

Chemical Olive, ℔ lb	16c	Rosin No 2, ℔ lb	5c
Variegated Toi't "	18c	Castile, ℔ lb	18c
Palm, "	11c	Barber, ℔ doz	$3 00
Detersive, "	12c	Honey ℔ doz	75c
German, "	13c	Dip and Mould Candles	15c
Opodeldock, "	15c	Star Candles	27c
Rosin No 1, "	8c		

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 19, 1867.

The following are the card prices:

Spun Roll	78@ 85	Ladies' Twist	1 15@1 25
Union Twist	75@ 80	Rough and Ready	@1 75
Flounders	75@ 80	Scotch Snuff	75@ 80
Tens	71@ 75	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 85
Navy	70@ 75	Rappee Snuff	70@ 75
Young America	1 00@1 10	Cut and Dry	20@ 28
Diamond Twist	1 00@1 10	Black Fat	75@ 80
Six Twist	33@ 35		

WRAPPING PAPER AND RAG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 19 1867.

There is a good demand for Wrapping Paper. The quotations are as follows:

Cr. per bdl	50c
Md. per bdl	80c
D. C. per bdl	$1 00

Rags in good demand at from 4@5c, as to quality.

COAL, COKE, LIME AND LIMESTONE RECEIPTS FOR DECEMBER.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI (PAN HANDLE) RAILROAD.

	Bush Coal.
Mansfield Coal and Lime Co	66,420
David Steen	47,710
Pittsburgh Union Coal Co	54,000
Grant Coal Co	47,840
Fort Pitt Coal Co	45,460
Pittsburgh National Coal and Coke Co	45,340
Mellon Bros	4,810
Kennedy, Vincent & Co	3,130
Total	317,590
Shoenberger Furnace	710 tons limestone.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Keir, Foster & Keir	191,050
C. H. Armstrong	147,775
Hailman, Rahm & Co	31,000
Pioneer Coal Co	9,625
Total	368,450

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Bushels Coal
Laughlin & Co	4,000
Lloyd & Black	78,750
Mellon Bros	14,500
Pittsburgh & Youghiogheny Coal Co	18,000
N. J. Bigley	41,375
C. H. Armstrong	47,625
Thomas Moore	25,500
E. Steffens	34,500
Moorhead & Co	21,000
J. Rutherferd	27,000
Total	312,750
	Bushels Coke.
Graff, Bennett & Co	40,000
N. J. Bigley	3,000
Mcrean & C	5,000
Pittsburgh & Connellsville Gas & Coke Co	5,775
Total	62,775
Laughlin & Co	150 tons Limestone.
Laughlin & Co	90 tons Brick.

The coal receipts for December compare with November and October as follows:

	December.	November	October.
Pitt., Columbus and Cincinnati	317,590	310,830	266,680
Allegheny Valley	368,450	424,925	397,425
Pittsburgh and Connellsville	312,750	289,250	299,375
Total Bushels	998,790	1,025,005	963,480

MANILLA, HEMP AND TARRED CORDAGE, OAKUM, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 19, 1867.

The market for goods, under this head, is firm. We quote the card prices as follows:

Manilla cordage	23
Manilla cordage, 6 and 9 thread	24
Hawser laid oil well rope	23
American hackled hemp tarred cordage	22
American hemp rope	25
House line, marline, &c	28
Spun yarn	25
American hemp packing	24@25
Oakum, per bale	$7 00
Sash and bell cords	45
Bed cords, Manilla, per dozen / Bed cords hemp	$2 55, 400@6 00
Twines	25@ 60

WROUGHT-IRON WELDED TUBES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 19, 1867.

The following is the Manufacturers' Price List:

Size. Inside Diameter.		Price per Ft.	Price per foot Galvanized.
⅛ inch	Gas Pipe	9	
¼	do	10	
⅜	do	13	18
½	do	14	20
¾	do	18	25
1	do	26	34
1¼	do	33	40
1½	do	43	52
2	do	62	76
2½	do	1 12	1 35
3	do	1 62	1 90
3½	do	2 00	
4	do	2 50	
5	do	3 44	

LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 19, 1867.

We quote as follows the current prices:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, heavy	42a46c	Extra shaved h'rn's	44
Oak sole, middle and light	40c	Black bridle ℔ doz	$50a56
Rough oak, heavy	38a40c	Fair bridle, ℔ doz	$58
Rough oak, light	34a36c	Saddlers skirting	45a46c
Finished calf	$1 25a1 75	Shoe skirting	42a44c
Waxed upper, ℔ ft	23a26c	Red sole B. A.	38a40c
Band leather	45a50c	Red sole Orinoco	35a37c
No. 1 Oak Harness	42c	No. 1 Pad Skins, ℔ doz	$7 50 to 8 50

HIDES.

Green salted heavy	13a14c	Green Calf	18a20c
Green Salted, 50 to 60 lbs	11½a12c	Tanners' oil No. 1, ℔ gallon	$1 15a1 25
Green Butchers'	8a 9c	Tallow, No. 1	11
Dry Flint	20a22c		

ALE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 19. 1867.

X Ale	℔ bbl $10 00	℔ hf bbl	$5 00
XX Ale	℔ " 11 00	℔ "	5 50
India	℔ " 12 10	℔ "	6 00
Porter	℔ " 10 00	℔ "	5 00

Four dollars, in addition to the above price, will be charged for barrels and three dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return.

MARRIED:

TAYLOR—WELCH—At Baltimore, Md., at 11 o'clock, A. M., January 15, 1867, at Eastern Avenue M. E. Church by the Rev. Mccord, JOHN W. TAYLOR, Esq. of Pittsburgh, to Miss SALLIE E. WELCH, daughter of John Welch, Esq., of Baltimore.

> "Sing to Love—for, O, 'twas he
> Who won the glorious day;
> Strew the wreaths of victory
> Along the conqueror's way.
> Yoke the Muses to his car,
> Let them sing each trophy won;
> While his mother's joyous star
> Shall light the triumph on.
>
> "Hail to Love, to mighty Love,
> Let spirits sing around;
> While the hill, the dale and grove,
> With 'mighty love' resound.
> Or, should a sigh of sorrow steal
> Amid the sounds thus echoed o'er,
> 'Twill but teach the god to feel
> His victories the more.
>
> "See his wings, like amethyst
> Of sunny and their hue;
> Bright as when, by Psyche kiss'd,
> They trembled through and through.
> Flowers spring beneath his feet,
> Angel forms beside him run;
> While unnumbered lips repeat
> 'Love's victory is won!'
> Hail to Love, to mighty Love," &c.

BREEN—McCRORY—On Sunday evening, January 13th, at St. Bridget's Church, by the Rev. Father Treacy, Mr. MICHAEL BREEN to Miss ROSE McCRORY, both of this city.

One friend, among a host, takes the opportunity of wishing them many long years of unalloyed happiness and constantly renewed affection. May their prosperity ever be on the increase, and with that increase the power of mutually enjoying it.

STRAIN—FLOOD—At St. Paul's Cathedral, on the evening of 13th of January, instant, by the Right Reverend Bishop Domenec, D. D. L.L.D., assisted by the Rev. J. Holand, JOHN A. STRAIN, Esq and Miss. ELIZA J. FLOOD, all of the city of Pittsburgh.

GEMMILL—McCORMICK—In the First Presbyterian Church on the evening of the 10th inst., by the Rev. S. F. Scovel, WILLIAM D. GEMMILL of Philadelphia, to SOPHIE, youngest daughter of the late Pollard McCormick, Esq., of Pittsburgh.

HERBERT—GARRARD—On Thursday evening, January 10, 1867, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. C. Ogle, of Steubenville, assisted by the Rev. Alexander Clarke, of Pittsburgh, Captain WM. P. HERBERT, of Pittsburgh, to Miss ALICE M. GARRARD, of Steubenville.

NEVIN—BROOKS—In Chelsea, Mass., December 31st, by Rev. J. Copp, EDWIN H. NEVIN, JR., of Pittsburgh, to ANNA C., daughter of Joseph Brooks, Esq., of Chelsea.

DIED:

KERR—On the 12th of January, 1867, at the residence of her son, John N. Kerr, Salem township, Mercer county, Pa., Mrs. JANE KERR in the 68th year of her age.

The funeral took place on WEDNESDAY, January 16th, from the residence of her son, Samuel M. Kerr, Adamsville, Crawford county, Pa., and proceeded to the Cemetery at Greenville, Mercer county, where the body was interred.

WEST—On Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, ELLA ALZADE, daughter of John and Mary E. West, aged two years and five months.

GRAY—On Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, G. CLIFFORD GRAY, son of Jas. J. Gray, in the 33d year of his age.

CARLISLE—On Sunday morning, at 2 o'clock, JOSEPHINE ALDEN, daughter of Jas. D. and Amelia E. Carlisle aged about three years.

DICKSON—On Saturday 12th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., Prof. W. W. DICKSON, in the 40th year of his age.

BEELEN—On Sunday night, January 13th, 1867, Mrs. ANNA MARIA BEELEN, consort of the late Anthony Beelen, in the 70th year of her age.

HARTLEY—On Thursday evening January 10th, ROBERT, youngest son of Wm. T. and Susan Hartley.

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Such as Books, Cartes de Visite, Colored and Plain Microscopic Charms, French Transparent Cards, Rubber Goods, all kinds of Gambling Implements furnished. Send for Catalogue to C. G. ANDREWS, General Post Office, New York City. Goods sent by Express C. O. D.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1867.

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One copy gratis, to the getter-up of the club.

"WE, THE PEOPLE."

There are no superfluous words in the Federal Constitution, although even yet the depth of the meaning of the entire instrument has not been developed. The three words with which it commences, although much discussed and elaborated, are not yet thoroughly understood and appreciated. They assert the place where, or rather the persons in whom, sovereignty resides—"the people." The great cardinal principle underlying the entire framework of American government, is that the source of all power is "the people," that by "the people" are Constitutions made and laws enacted, and that by "the people" are they construed and enforced. These powers, it is true, are generally delegated by the people to Congress and the President to enact laws, to the Courts to construe them. Yet occasionally there are, and always will be, questions about the construction of which the Courts need not be troubled.

From the days of Calhoun until 1860 the question of secession was much discussed in our politics, and at the latter date those who asserted the right challenged those who denied it to a combat of arms, and although President BUCHANAN and his Cabinet Ministers exhausted argument to prove that neither was altogether right nor either altogether wrong—that while a State might have no right to secede, yet it did secede, there was no power any where to coerce it, "the people" formed the issue of war, and after a protracted and bloody struggle, rendered final judgment against the presumed right. Therefore, the power by which the Constitution was made, has after much tribulation most solemnly determined that the right of secession is not recognized by the organic law, and has declared the power of the Government to coerce a delinquent State. Upon that point a terrible precedent has been established, and it seems to be a question of more than ordinary interest to determine how far such precedents are to control the actions of the various branches of the Government.

Suppose a case comes before the United States Supreme Court, involving this once asserted right of secession, will the Justices of the Court be bound by the precedent established by the people, or may they disregard it and discuss the question as though it had never been determined? Without hesitation we say that the judgment of the people is the law of the land, and cannot be disregarded without perfidy and guilt. "The people" were in earnest when they established that precedent; they were giving their sons and brothers and fathers by the hundreds of thousands, and their treasure without limit, and were taxing themselves to an extent never before known in the history of the world; who will contend now that the precedent of the sovereign is not binding upon the sovereign's servant?

But this question of secession is not the only one upon which "the people" have established a precedent. Without a written law they decreed the overthrow of slavery, but afterwards gave form to their decree and made it part of the organic law. During the war they also decreed that none but loyal men should have a voice in the Government, which none but loyal men fought and died to save; and since the rebels surrendered, the faithlessness of a man who was elevated to the highest office in the land by the votes of loyal men alone, by his wanton disregard for the will of the people, has occasioned the people to reassert at the ballot-box the judgments they pronounced in the field with artillery, musketry and sabre-stroke.

Notwithstanding this, it is already asserted that when these questions come before the Supreme Court, the judgments of the people are to be overthrown, and the issues determined by the dead precedents of Courts to be found in the musty volumes of earlier ages. Judges as well as Presidents must remember that the voice of the American people, proclaimed as it was during the years of bloody war just closed, is the only perfect rule by which to administer the powers of the Government. The ideas thrown up by the tribulations of war came from the hearts of the people, and are not to be measured by long since forgotten precedents pronounced by judges in times of profound tranquility. We are many years further ahead now than we would have been had we had no war. Our minds are enlarged and our ideas greatly advanced. We know more of the power of our Government, of the depth of the attachment of the people for it, than we did before, and Judges and Presidents must throw themselves abreast of the people in this race of progress. We must have no backward steps taken. Upon the part of the people none will be taken: there is as much resoluteness to-day about preserving the fruits of our victory over treason and rebellion, as there was in achieving the victory itself. The servants of the people must beware that they do not prove faithless. The President, unfortunately for himself, set at defiance the will of the people, and there is not a truly loyal man in the land who would exchange places with him. Other public servants, with his lamentable example before them, may, with moderate honesty, even shun the breakers upon which he was wrecked. "We, the people," are the sovereign, and what the sovereign declares, the public servant is bound to respect.

SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

Two or three days since, we laid before the readers of the COMMERCIAL, some of our views, of the late decision of the Supreme Court, intimating especially that the expression of the people's mind by the war, rendered inapplicable, to future cases, either Constitutional or Statutory provisions or judicial decisions, which were inconsistent with the decisions of the war. This decision rests on the original and supreme authority of the people, from whom the Government in all its branches, and in one as much as another, derives its being and authority.

We this morning present the views of another writer, on the same subject, who, while reviewing the MILLIGAN case more closely than we pretended to do, arrives at the same conclusion that we did, and assigns for it substantially the same reasons. We commend the article to attentive perusal.

It is evident that the Judiciary, as well as the other branches of the Government, is under the obligations of law, and has its sphere and its functions prescribed by law. All due honor and obedience may be rendered to the court and its decisions, without ascribing to it either supremacy of power or infallibility of judgment. The will of the people is the law of the land. We admit, of course, and maintain, that in ordinary cases, this will must be expressed through prescribed processes of legislation. But in a case of insurrection, of such proportions as that of the Secessionists, the safety of the Republic demanded that the will of the loyal people—the only ones whose will was to be consulted in such a case—should be expressed in immediate action, and their acts and proceedings as a war power, were in fact their direct legislation. This, which was absolutely necessary to the salvation of the Republic, is as worthy of respect as any legislation ever enacted, in organic or statute laws. And no court, while our Government retains its accredited character as a Republican government, has the right to set aside or ignore the decisions thus made, the solemn and awful decisions made under the arbitrament of the sword.

The consequences that would result from the application of the general principles which we oppose, and which we think are involved in the opinion of the court, would be endless litigation, disorder and injustice. To some of these, "Veteran Observer" refers. But their number and variety, it would take years of strife and conflict to develope. The principal and comprehensive evil, we fear, would be the ultimate triumph of the slaveholders' conspiracy over freedom and loyalty, and that through an instrumentality from which it had not been looked for, the Supreme Court.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM NEW YORK.

The selection by the Republican caucus of New York of the Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, for the United States Senate, to succeed the Hon. IRA HARRIS, insures an infusion of genuine stiff backed, morally courageous and thoroughly intelligent Radicalism. Mr. CONKLING, though a young man, yet is in his third Congressional term. He has certain qualities of statesmanship much needed at this time. While he is progressive he is not hotheaded; though in breadth and experience not the equal of Judge HARRIS, he is his superior in his general "make-up" and adaptability to the times and the theater in which he is called to be an actor.

MR. CAMERON NOMINATED FOR SENATOR.

The Republican caucus at Harrisburg, has placed in nomination SIMON CAMERON for United States Senator. This fact does not change our opinion of Mr. CAMERON, nor does it incline us to abate a particle of our objections to him. There can be no doubt what means were employed to secure this nomination; and we repeat all we have said concerning what should, and we believe will, be the consequences to those who, acting in a representative capacity, proved faithless to their pledges and disregarded the wishes of their constituents to contribute to the result. We feel entirely confident that the wishes of the great body of the Republicans of the State have been flagrantly disregarded, and a deep and lasting injury inflicted on their party organization. They who have done this great wrong—at least those who have proved faithless—independent of the suspicion which necessarily attaches to their action, have incurred a degree of responsibility which men seldom venture to take upon themselves, and it is not for a moment to be doubted that they will be held by their constituents and the people at large to a rigid account for their glaring moral and political delinquencies.

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

The education of soldiers' orphans at the public expense is a measure which we have often spoken of as beneficent in itself and honorable to the Commonwealth and to Governor CURTIN, who has evinced in it a very earnest and effective interest. It has been in successful operation now for two years.

But there is one feature of it which the relatives of the children have made the ground of an appeal, the force of which cannot but be felt. It is the separation, which the benevolent measure, as now administered, necessitates between the children and their homes and kindred. This has been made the ground of a petition that the aid kindly rendered by the State to these orphaned children should be given to them *at their homes* and in the schools of their several neighborhoods.

Unless it is necessary, the separation of very young children from their relatives is not advantageous to either. And why should the orphans of our brave soldiers be subjected to the sorrow and the permanent evils to be apprehended from having no home feelings and no kindred ties? They have, no doubt, excellent instruction, and, as a general thing, probably good discipline and kind attention, in the boarding schools where they are. But as most of them have mothers, there is evidently no care and oversight like hers, for those of them who are in the younger years of childhood. And through mothers or near relatives the aid of the State, to the orphans of our soldiers, could be safely administered, while boarding schools might be maintained for those of more advanced age. Petitions to this effect, we understand, are in preparation in different parts of the State.

ALL PURE

The Legislative committee which the friends of Mr. CAMERON raised ostensibly to investigate the charges of corruption which were in every man's mouth, but in reality, as some are so uncharitable as to believe, to suppress the truth, have reported that they have been unable to ascertain that the aforesaid charges have any foundation in truth. It is said that inspectors of customs in the sea board cities, when examining a vessel laden with contraband goods, whose owners have previously taken the precaution to *see* the aforesaid inspectors, have a way, when looking through hatches, of shutting both eyes, and after thus taking a lengthened observation, declaring that they can "see nothing wrong." We don't say that our committee are any better or any worse than the inspectors who are thus conveniently blind, we have nothing to say about that now. No doubt they have faithfully performed the duty for which they were appointed, and it is hardly to be questioned that for a long time to come they will be regarded as a truly model committee—in their own way.

A RECORD TO PRESERVE.

In the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on the 8th inst., the following resolution, offered by Mr. MANN, was adopted—*every Democrat voting in the negative*:

"That it is the imperative duty of Congress to erect such laws and provide such governments in the rebel States as will secure each loyal person therein full and complete protection to life, liberty, property and enjoyment of equal political rights, to the end that the foundations of such governments may be fixed on principles of eternal justice, which will endure through all future time, and that the Clerk forward a copy of this resolution to Congress."

Here we find the party which boasts the name of "the Jeffersonian Democracy" voting solid against a resolution which no more nor less than affirms, and almost in its own language, the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Stick a pin there!

IT seems to be understood that a large majority of the Republicans in Congress, on the subject of impeachment, are prepared to go no farther than the investigation which the Committee have been directed to make into the acts of the President. Outside of Congress, the feeling in favor of immediate impeachment appears not to be stronger. But should the investigation to be proceeded with establish the fact that ample ground for impeachment exists, Congress will have but one thing to do, and the people will expect them to do it.

A FREE RAILROAD LAW—such as has been already shadowed forth as likely to meet the views of all parties to the late controversies—will but rivet upon the Commonwealth the chains in which the existing monopoly has already bound her. The idea of taking the subject out of the control of the Legislature, and putting it into the hands of a board who shall decide where roads may be made by new parties and where not, at a time when the board will most surely be the appointee of the great monopoly, is a scheme worthy of that delectable institution.

IT is due to the truth of history to state, as we do on very good authority, that the letter of General PALMER to Senator TRUMBULL, on which, it is alleged, the Civil Rights Bill was based, was written after the Bill was introduced into the Senate by Mr. TRUMBULL. Quite a difference.

Another Historical Doubt.

We gave a description the other day of the ceremony of replacing the head, or rather face, of the famous Cardinal Richelieu in his tomb at the Sorbonne. For the daintily embalmed, lace enveloped body, search would be in vain. According to the *Chronicler d' Etoile*, this body, which bore jewels, and valuable stuffs, and precious spices to an enormous amount, was tossed into the common sewer behind the Palais de Quatre Nations, for all that, along with that of Cardinal Mazarin; and for a long time, so it is said by historians, could the gold tissue which adorned the priestly garments be seen through the mass of filth amid which the bodies were gradually sinking, until at length one fine day the Tower was found to be choked up, workmen were sent down, and amid a heap of rags and tinsel were found the bones of the two greatest statesmen by whom the affairs of France had ever been governed. The chronicle says nothing whatever of the head, does not even mention that it was missing, but merely says that the whole mass of filth and corruption was thrown back into the sewer to drift out into the Seine. Merimee is, by the way, possessed of one head of Cardinal Richelieu, and exhibits the most undeniable certificates of its identity. There is, therefore, strong reason to doubt whether the head, thus reinterred with so much pomp and ceremony, is the real head after all. However, one more historical doubt is provided for unlimited discussion.

Napoleon's Declining Health.

The Emperor Napoleon is undoubtedly growing more and more morally indolent every day, if we are to believe what correspondents write. They declare that his mind, over-excited and over-worked, is little calculated to bear with the disappointment occasioned by the failure of the Mexican expedition. Always of a taciturn and silent habit, he was once thought to think the more because he spoke but little. Of late, however, it has been perceived more than once that his thoughts are wandering, even when the subject under discussion may be full of interest; and it has become evident to all that he is suffering from over-exertion of the brain, brought on by the incessant anxiety which during the last year he has been made to undergo.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

In Wheeling, on Christmas night, John Farley was shot by George Brescock. His wound being thought not dangerous, the offender was let off with $500 bail, but on Wednesday last the wounded man died and Brescock was arrested for murder and held for trial.

During the past eleven months New York and her visitors have spent $1,363,554 for amusements.

There is something remarkable in the loss of life by a rapid succession of instances, the scenes of which have been in England and the United States. Almost simultaneously fires occurred in several of the English coal mines, producing the death, by burning or suffocation, of not less than 300 miners. About the same time a shocking case of conflagration happened in New York city; a number of the occupants in one of the houses burned, enveloped in flames and smoke, perished in spite of the most daring efforts made to save them. Then came the disastrous fire in Memphis, with its dozen and odd victims, soon followed by one in Vicksburg, at which an equal number of lives were lost. And finally, the disaster to the steamer Fashion.

A bridge across the river at Detroit, to preserve the continuous railway communication between the Southwest, by that important route, is urged by Mr. Wm. Scott, Civil Engineer.

An American undertaking, called the "St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad Company," has issued, in London, a prospectus inviting subscriptions for £1,300,000 in 7 per cent. bonds, at the price of 62½. The line is to run from Hudson, on the border of Minnesota, through Wisconsin, to Bayfield on Lake Superior. It has a grant of 1,504,000 acres of land, and is described as constituting the shortest land carriage between the navigable waters of the Upper Mississippi and the lakes.

A New York letter says: Speaking of losses reminds me of the unfortunate transactions of some of your Ohio citizens who ventured to enter into competition with the New York stock gamblers. One, an old and very wealthy citizen of Cincinnati, whose name, if mentioned, would fill every one with confidence, foots up his losses at $1,000,000. It is true, a part of this went to the bottom of oil wells, but most of it is in the clutches of the stock gamblers.

The "Stewart divorce case," now in progress before the Circuit Court, in Chicago—disgustingly scandalous in its details—is just now one of the chief topics in that city. The young wife, daughter of a wealthy citizen—Washington Smith, Esq.—asks a divorce from her young husband, who, when married, was preparing for the pulpit, on a charge of adultery. According to the evidence of witnesses, who, however, are not of the most credit-worthy order, the charge will be sustained.

A complete list of prizes captured by the United States Navy during the Rebellion, adjudicated by the Navy Department, has been prepared by the Fourth Auditor for apportionment and distribution. Over 1,000 captured vessels and the successful cruisers are enumerated. It is estimated that not less than five thousand seamen and officers are interested in these prizes, and that from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 are involved.

The *France*, alluding to the resolution taken by the Emperor Maximilian to defend his throne, with the support of the clerical party, says that in no case will the French Government reconsider the orders given for completing the evacuation of Mexico by the 1st of March.

The effect of the financial crisis and the consequent distrust in England of public companies is evidenced by the fact that during the year 1866 the number of new companies brought out was only 44 against 287 in 1865, and the capital required was only £10,295,000 against £106,000,000.

The freedmen of the District of Columbia are preparing for a mammoth jubilation over the passage of the Suffrage bill. Several different plans are now under discussion. Among other features of the celebration will be the raising of a liberty pole and a national flag.

The engineering staff of the well known "cigar ship" Ross Winans are supposed to have been drowned in the Thames. A boat containing Mr. Holliday, the chief engineer, five of his officers and a son of the commander of the ship, and two boatmen, put out in a small boat at Northfleet to join the ship. This boat was afterward found keel upward, and nothing had been heard of those who were in her. It is feared that all perished.

Refractory soldiers in St. Domingo are brought to their senses in an amusing manner. Cuffee is punished by having his hands tied behind him, and then a barrel with both ends open placed over his dusky person. The locality most infected with flies is honored with his compulsory presence, and then his nose is smeared with molasses, and he is left to the polite attentions of his diminutive tormentors.

CARE AND CUSTODY OF THE INSANE.

Another State Hospital Recommended

The memorial of the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital, referred to in our Harrisburg correspondence published yesterday, represents that the condition of the chronic insane in the different sections of the Commonwealth demands, and should receive the earnest and considerate attention of every citizen. Their number can only be ascertained by an approximate estimate. In the older and more thickly settled counties the number will be, of course, greater than in the newer districts, from the fact that all the causes of the disorder are there more fully developed, and from the gradual accumulation, during a period of years, of those who have either not had any treatment, or from the failure of that treatment to restore them to their sound state.

The whole number under the care of the public authorities of the different counties and townships may be set down at one thousand (not including the city of Philadelphia), and it may safely be stated that almost, if not quite, as many more will be found in the care of their relatives and friends. In addition to this number of those whose disease has been of long duration, and in whom the prospect of restoration is not considered favorable or even probable, there will occur each year a given number of recent cases, in the proportion of one to every eight hundred inhabitants. Of these, the larger proportion will be restored to sound minds, but a given number, ten in every hundred, will most probably continue more or less diseased during the remainder of their lives, and consequently will need custodial care and attention from the public authorities or their friends. But while there is this annual increase it may safely be estimated that a corresponding number of the chronic cases will die, so that, in reality, the number may not increase, though no diminution of the whole number can be expected.

In thirty-one counties of this State there are no arrangements for the care and custody of the insane, the whole duty devolving on the respective townships. In two instances special provision has been made by the townships for their own insane, with their other poor. In the remaining counties the accommodations vary very much, not only in their extent, but in their character and adaptation to the purpose designed. In nearly all, no matter what their extent, they are crowded, and the more calm and quiet are placed in rooms with the same. In very few of the county houses are the accommodations such as the character of the disease demands, and often they are such as to aggravate the misery and wretchedness of this unfortunate class. Too little attention is paid to a careful separation of the sexes, and not only do they mingle freely during the day, but they occupy adjoining or opposite rooms at night, and those who have lost all regard to self respect by reason of their disease are exposed to the gaze of the curious of either sex.

In by far the great majority of cases no attempt is made to carry out any system of treatment, medical or hygienic, for their restoration or the improvement of their condition. Very frequently recent cases are kept in close confinement, without any regular medical treatment, until the disorder has become fixed, and all hope of restoration is taken away. A mistaken idea of economy seems to have so taken possession of the minds of men who thus act as to have driven out, not only the ordinary principles of good management and common sense, which guide them in other matters, but also to have forced them to forget the golden rule of doing to others as they would have others do to them. The wards of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane are now so much crowded that, when the additions to that building now in progress are completed, they will be filled with the number now under treatment, leaving very little additional accommodation for new and recently occurring cases.

The wards of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital are also nearly filled (those for the men are crowded), though no recent cases have yet been refused, nor will they be so long as it is possible to give them room; but in the course of a year or two, to judge from the experience of the last year, every available room will be occupied so as to require the removal of the chronic or the exclusion of the recent cases.

From these statements, and they are rather below than above the actual condition of affairs, it will be seen that the accommodations now provided are entirely insufficient, and some additional means must be furnished if it is desired to give to the large number of constantly occurring recent cases that medical treatment which is necessary to restore them to the enjoyment of sound mind, and prevent their becoming a burden on the community and a source of alarm and anxiety to their families and neighbors.

It is a fact, established by the records and the experience of every hospital for the insane in the United States, that the majority of the inmates of the institution come from the immediately adjacent districts, principally on account the facility of access and the diminished expense of conveying persons to the hospital, and it should follow as a necessary deduction, that every hospital should be so situated as to be readily accessible from all parts of the district it is designed to accommodate.

The expense of conveying a person to the hospital, and removing them particularly where a great distance has to be traveled, is a large item in their maintenance, and often equals almost the whole cost of medical treatment and clothing for three or six months.

Another matter, deserving serious consideration, is the risk to life in an excited person from the fatigue and exposure of travel, often acting very injuriously and depressing the vital powers to such an extent as seriously to endanger life.

The early treatment, of recent cases of mental disorder, as a matter of political economy, is one demanding special attention; the experience of all countries distinctly showing that at least two recent cases can be restored at the same expense as one chronic can be maintained for one year, and the addition to the producing and paying population materially relieves the burden of the community and enables it so much more readily to maintain those who are chargeable to it.

From the facts thus stated, of the great number of chronic insane in the Commonwealth, and the insufficient character of the accommodations provided for them, of the great number of recent cases constantly occurring, for which the means of treatment are daily becoming more restricted, from the crowded state of the hospitals already in operation, and which, before another can be built, will be filled to repletion, from the great economy of diminishing the number of chronic insane, by providing more abundant means for prompt treatment and restoration in the early stages of the disorder, and the bounden duty of the State to provide for those who cannot provide for themselves, and who are of all men most miserable, we would most respectfully urge the erection of another hospital for the insane in the central part of the State, convenient to a large town and readily accessible by railroad from all the counties of the central portion of the Commonwealth.

PRESENTATION OF THE FRENCH MEDAL TO MRS. LINCOLN.—Last Monday morning arrived at Chicago, a gentleman from France, who quietly proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Lincoln, and, without pomp or speech, presented her with a medal in behalf of 30,000 French people, in token of their respect for Abraham Lincoln.

SENATORIAL CONTEST.

"Inside View."

What was Done and How.

Subsequent Scenes.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 11, 1867.

You ask me to describe what has occurred in Harrisburg since the meeting of the Legislature and which culminated in the caucus nomination for United States Senator of Mr. Cameron last night. To describe it, is impossible. Dickens, with all his ability to depict low life, could not describe the degradation of the scene, nor tell you of the mental and moral depravity of those who have figured. Warren, with his master stroke of "Gammon," could not portray the tortuous movement of the reckless politician who has triumphed. His path to office has not been, as other politicians, strewn with broken promises and violated pledges, but he paved his way upon a solid basis and moved to victory amid the plaudits of his hired adherents. From the instant that Mr. Stevens' adherents madly aided to break down Governor Curtin by aiding Mr. Cameron's friends in the organization of the House and the election of Speaker Glass, it was apparent to Curtin's friends that the responsibility of the election of Mr. Cameron must rest upon Stevens, as this move had been made under his direction, and when the fatal error was plainly seen in the rapidly advancing fortunes of Cameron, the Stevens men eagerly endeavored to undo what had been so stupidly done. They vainly endeavored to recover their lost ground, but the now known betrayal of their members in the House rendered this almost impossible. In haste, Mr. Stevens was called from Washington, and notwithstanding his letter of the day before, declaring that he would not come, on Tuesday he arrived. General Moorhead, from your district, also arrives, and as the avowed friend of Mr. Stevens and the bitter personal opponent of Mr. Cameron, and feeling that with him also will rest the responsibility of aiding to defeat the only man who could have beaten Mr. Cameron, goes to work to recover the lost ground. Hopes are now entertained that the combined voice of the potential counties of Allegheny and Lancaster will not be utterly disregarded in a Republican caucus. The known power of their vast majorities, and the sagacity of their leaders, gives encouragement to the belief that something can be done.

What does it all amount to? Mr. Stevens has an interview with his delegation; charges the members of the House with a bought betrayal and denounces them. Defiantly, in answer, they say, that "nobody knows it." The Old Commoner declares that "the boys in the street know it." He sends for a Senator from a south eastern county, instructed for him, and tells him he is young, and has a character yet, and that he "ought to take it back to them." The youthful Senator, with education, a family name, and bright prospects, retires unimpressed by Mr. Stevens, and subsequently votes for Mr. Cameron. Mr. Stevens has an interview with Governor Curtin, deplores what his men have done, and urges the Governor to join him in a revolutionary movement. "Break up the Caucus;" "go to the people," cries the enraged old hero from Lancaster. The Governor calmly replies: "The condition of things may be new to you, sir; but everybody here has known it for a week, and I cannot aid in any movement which will break up the party. My name is with my friends, and I must abide the issue, whatever I may believe as to the means which have been employed to produce this result. The people have already elected enough members to elect me, and if they don't vote for me, their responsibility is to their constituents. I was done when I aided, with what humble powers I possess, to carry the State last fall in a canvass of unusual bitterness and requiring great exertions on my part." And so waste away Tuesday evening and Wednesday, Cameron's adherents still active, and defections in the Stevens and Curtin ranks still being made, and the means openly talked of on the streets and in the bar-rooms. "Bad! bad!" exclaims a Democratic member; "no show for us. Well! well! I'll vote once for Cowan, and then I'll go for Spinner, like the Republicans."

Wednesday night. Mr. Forney has arrived. He comes, he says, to protest against this great wrong. He will characterise it as it deserves in "his two newspapers, both daily." He has his adherents along. He has no members, therefore can't do much in the way of votes, but as the embodiment of two dailies his thunder is feared, as is supposed. He speaks of his stake in this matter, *i. e.*, a vote on the Secretaryship, and takes credit to himself for his patriotism in opposing Mr. Cameron, who is now likely to be elected. Now, all go to work—Stevens, Forney, Moorhead, &c., &c. What does it all amount to against the almighty dollar which continues to circulate?

Thursday afternoon a caucus is held—a sort of a caucus within a caucus—Stevens, Forney, Curtin, and all the lesser lights talk, and men sit in that caucus as their devoted friends who four hours afterwards vote for Cameron. Stevens continues to be revolutionary, and asks his friends to stay out of the caucus that evening. His two Senators alone obeyed him. Curtin is urged to join in the proposed uproar. As before, he smiles at the want of knowledge of the Senatorial aspirants around him, and tells them it is too late. The bargains are completed and the sale will be made.

The caucus meets at 7½ on Thursday evening. The vote is soon over; the scoundrels are impatient for their pay. A member from Philadelphia, who that morning had assured Curtin that he would obey his instructions and vote for him, votes for Cameron. The Delaware members vote for Cameron, with their instructions made only two days before to vote for Stevens, then for Curtin, and *never for Cameron* in their pockets. Betrayal is everywhere around. Men who had grown grey in respectability and honor, and in a life of professional toil, yielded to the "mammon of unrighteousness." Men young in life, with every professional prospect bright before them, went down under the wand of the enchanter. A Senator from the Northwest declared his determination to vote for Cameron, although he did not believe twenty of his constituents were for him. A member of the House from the same region was *allowed* to vote for Curtin, notwithstanding he had betrayed him in the organization. A member of the House, from a district adjoining yours on the north, betrayed his constituents and went for Cameron, although he had declared within a week that he owed his election to Curtin and Curtin's friends, and notwithstanding the fact that several of his personal and political friends were near him, beseeching him not to falsify his former life and commence a career of infamy.

Philadelphia and Allegheny seemed to be the most flagrantly betrayed of any. In your county, it was asserted and not denied that Mr. Cameron had scarcely any adherents, and of all the crowds that came from your city but one gentleman was here to urge the claims of Mr. Cameron. All the others were either for Curtin or Stevens. Your Mayor was here, warmly for Stevens. Other gentlemen of equal respectability were for Curtin, and all united in asserting that Mr. Cameron was not acceptable to the people of your grand old Republican county, with its swelling majority. It was of no avail. Four of your members went for Cameron.

The Philadelphians who were here seemed to regard the violation of instructions and the infamous conduct of their members as unparalleled, and their indignation broke forth in every assemblage in town. Men's names and amounts paid were spoken trumpet-tongued. Mock auctions were held in the Lochiel, Jones, and State Capitol Hotels, and members were auctioned off amid the cheers and plaudits of the crowd. The impromptu auctioneer would name his man, state his office, describe his district, specify his instructions, proclaim his violation of them, and all this in unvarnished vernacular, and then ask for bids, which were made, and would vary from a chew of tobacco to a kick *a posteriori*, and the poor devil would be knocked down, branded for life publicly as a man who had forfeited all claim to the consideration of honest men, and must go down to a life of infamy "unhonored and unsung"—and all this personal and political infamy, all this aggregation of personal corruption to accomplish the election of a worn out polluted political hack to the United States Senate.

Meantime, the Democrats are jubilant. Many of the leaders are here, and express their unqualified delight at the whole proceeding. One of them, a distinguished gentleman from the Northeast, declares that this "gives us" the Judge of the Supreme Court next fall, and the prestige of that election to commence the Presidential canvass. The gratification of the Democracy is evidently outspoken and unfeigned.

Governor Curtin's house is besieged with his personal and devoted friends. He is surrounded now by those who are and always will be for him. He has no patronage to dispense, no money to bestow—but see his friends! The Governor is cheerful, regrets that the wishes of the people have been frustrated, is grateful to his many real friends, and will seek retirement and repose amid the people from whom he has had so many evidences of confidence and regard. How proudly he looks, though worn and jaded with his ceaseless exertions during the rebellion, with a record pure, bright and unstained, and the prayers and blessings of the soldiers' widow and the soldiers' orphan, hourly ascending for him.

Cameron's friends! Where are they? They have vanished. By every train they leave. Sometimes under protection, lest the indignation of their constituents should be visited upon them physically now at once.

This morning Cameron is in the streets bowing to all alike, friend and foe. But few men, however, are seen near him. Few men dare be so seen. An ex Senator from Philadelphia is the only one apparently intimate. Cameron is asked if he does not fear Forney's denunciations. He forcibly replies: "I will see that Forney becomes my friend." A bold declaration, but after the history of the past who can doubt it.

Thus you have a meagre outline of events. Now comes the grave question, Is the Republican party able to bear all this? Can it be done and the organization survive? Will Mr. Stevens press his bill and have these things inquired into in Washington, or will the people not redress these wrongs at the polls. One or the other will be done.

X.

THE AMENDMENT.

Rejected by the Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, VA., January 10.—The Virginia Legislature rejected the Constitutional Amendment to-day by a large majority.

HARRISBURG.

SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 10, 1867.

The Senatorial caucus organized at eight o'clock, in the hall of the House.

Senator Bigham moved to adjourn the nomination to Monday evening. Lost by a vote of fifty-four to twenty eight.

A ballot was then taken on the nomination of Senator, when Cameron received forty six votes; Curtin, twenty-three; Stevens, seven; Grow, five; absent, from Lancaster, 2—total, 83.

The following is the vote:

For Cameron.

Brown, (Mercer,)
Coleman,
Connell,
Cowles,
GRAHAM,
Haines,
Landon,
Barton,
Brown, (Juniata,)
Cameron,
CHADWICK,
De Haven,
Donohough,
Freeborn,
Ghegan,
Harbison,
Hoffman,
Humphrey,
Kennedy,
Kerns,
Kimmell,
Kinney,
McCamant,
McKEE,
Lowry,
McConaughy,
Ridgway,
Stutzman,
Worthington,
Hall, (Speaker,)
Mann,
Marks,
Mechling,
Meily,
Seiler,
Sharpless,
Shuman,
Stumbaugh,
Subers,
Waddell,
Weller,
Whann,
Woodward,
Worrell,
Wright,
GLASS, (Speaker)

For Curtin.

Adair,
Allen,
Chase,
COLVILLE,
Davis,
Day,
Espey,
Wharton,
Ewing,
Gallagher,
Gordon,
Lee,
McCreary,
Royer,
Taylor,
Wingard,
White,
Pennypacker,
PARKER,
Pillow,
Quay,
Wallace,
Watt,

For Stevens.

BIGHAM,
Armstrong,
WILSON,
Richards,
Roath,
Stacey,
Stehman,

For Grow.

Browne, of Lawrence,
Shoemaker,
Leech,
Webb,
McPherrin.

On the announcement of the above vote, Cameron's nomination was made unanimous on motion of M. S. Quay, of Beaver.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 11, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. Landon, from the Committee on Railroads, reported an act to incorporate the Wilkesbarre and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

Mr. Lowery, of Erie, on behalf of the committee on the part of the Senate stated that there had been nothing to report in reference to the alleged corruption.

Mr. Graham nominated Thomas M. Marshall, of Allegheny, for United States Senator.

Bills Presented.

Mr. Bigham, an act to incorporate the Meadville Eureka Life and Accident Company. Several Pittsburghers are named as corporators.

Mr. Lowry, an act to incorporate the German Insurance and Trust Company, of Erie.

Mr. Brown, an act to incorporate the Jamestown Cemetery Association.

Mr. Lowry, an act to incorporate the Germania Savings Institution, of Erie.

Several nominations for United States Senator were made.

The Constitutional amendments were made the special order for Monday.

Adjourned until Monday evening at seven and half o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker Glass announced the standing committees for the House:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Waddell, Lee, Quay, McCamant, Whann, McPherrin, Barton, Marks, Armstrong, Freeborn, Mann, Wilson, Woodward, Wharton, Kinney, Phelan, Westbrook, Chalfant, Boyle, Meyers and Gregory.

Judiciary, General—Messrs. Mann, Mechling, Quay, Waddell, Wingard, Davis, Boyle, Jenks and Meyers.

Judiciary, Local—Messrs. McCreary, Barton, Ewing, Harbison, Webb, Allen, Morrell, Craig, Jones, Phelan and Tharp.

Railroads—Kerns, Philadelphia; McKee, Pittsburgh; Whann, Venango; Harbison, Lawrence; Cameron, Susquehanna; Humphrey, Tioga; Marks, Philadelphia; Stumbaugh, Franklin; Davis, Philadelphia; Kimbell, Indiana; Mechling, Armstrong; Pillow, Butler; Stehman, Lancaster; Waddell, Chester; Watt, Philadelphia; Wilson, Pittsburgh; Weller, Somerset; Subers, Philadelphia; Jenks, Jefferson; Josephs, Philadelphia; Koon, Luzerne.

Mr. McPherrin nominated Samuel A. Purviance, of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Linton nominated Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, of Cambria, for United States Senator.

Petitions Presented.

A remonstrance of citizens of Beaver against the passage of a law prohibiting the use of petroleum for illuminating purposes.

Memorial of Pennsylvania Agricultural College in relation to its endowment, and to scientific experiments.

Petition of citizens of Jefferson county, praying for the repeal of the law authorizing the County Commissioners to grant licenses.

For a change in the road laws of Erie county.

From Potter county for a law to authorize the widow to control the property after the death of the husband.

Petitions from Somerset county for a free rail road law.

From York county for the rebuilding of the Columbia bridge over the Susquehanna river.

From Bradford county for a law further regulating the management of billiard saloons and bowling alleys.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny county, presented the petition of A. W. Foster for an amendment to the constitution so that representatives may be voted for at large without regard to districts.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny county, presented a petition of the inhabitants of East Birmingham for authority to borrow money for erecting a school house.

Several persons were nominated for United States Senator, to be voted for on the 15th instant.

Mr. Mann, of Potter county, offered a resolution to inquire as to all the property in the State exempt from taxation. Passed.

A resolution calling for a report on the affairs of the Venango Bank. Passed.

A resolution was passed ordering the printing of the reports of the Gettysburg Cemetery Association, the Susquehanna Fish Committee, and the report of the State Military Historian.

Adjourned to Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

RECONSTRUCTION.

THE TERRITORIAL BILL

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 12, 1867.

It has been determined to take up the reconstruction question in the House next week, and dispose of it. Thad. Stevens returned to-day, and will urge early action upon it.

The House Committee on Territories to-day agreed to report a bill for new governments for the States of Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, North and South Carolina, and Texas. It first declares void all laws made by the Governments in force in those States, and then proposes that all male persons above the age of twenty-one who can take the oath of loyalty shall be allowed to vote for delegates to the Convention. When the Convention meets, if it decides to accept the terms proposed by Congress, it is authorized to select what is called a Provisional Committee of five citizens, distinguished for their loyalty to the Union. This committee is to act as one of public safety until a Constitutional State Convention is formed, which they are authorized to inaugurate. The convention thus called, can then elect provisional State officers, and form a State Constitution irrevocable without the consent of Congress. Universal suffrage, prohibition of distinction on account of race or color in schools, repudiation of the rebel debt, and disfranchisement of all who sided the rebellion, are to be provided for in the State Constitution. If the State shall at any future time attempt to dissolve its relations with the Federal Government, its representation in Congress is to cease, and the latter is to do anything not inconsistent with the rules of civilized warfare to protect the loyal people. If Congress accepts the new Constitution, the State is to be entitled to representation.

The Committee will urge this bill as a substitute for that of Mr. Stevens's measure, heretofore published.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—The House Committee to-day agreed to report a bill for new governments for Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, and Texas. It first declares void old laws made by governments in force in these States, and then proposes that all male persons above the ages of twenty-one who can take oath of loyalty, shall be allowed to vote for delegates to a convention. When the convention meets, if it decides to accept the terms proposed by Congress, it is authorized to select what is called a Provisional Committee of five citizens, distinguished for their loyalty to the Union. This Committee is to act as one of public safety until the Constitutional State Convention is formed, which they are authorized to inaugurate. The Convention thus called then elect provisional State officers and form State constitutions, irrevocable without the consent of Congress. Universal suffrage, prohibition of distinction on account of race or color in schools, repudiation of rebel debt, and disfranchisement of all who sided the rebellion, are to be provided for in the State Constitution. If the State shall at any future time attempt to dissolve its relations with the Federal Government, its representation in Congress is to cease, and the latter is not to do anything inconsistent with the rules of civilized warfare to protect the loyal people. If Congress accepts the new constitution, the State is to be entitled to representation. The committee will urge the bill as a substitute for Stevens's measure.

General Grant and the Suffrage Bill.

As an attempt is evidently making to put General Grant into a false position in regard to the President's views of the suffrage bill, we do not think ourselves wrong in printing the following extract from a letter from a private but well informed source in Washington. Its statements are trustworthy:

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1867.

* * * I happen to know that General Grant was not opposed to the District of Columbia suffrage bill, but in favor of it.

The General minds his own business, and does not mix himself voluntarily in political discussions; and among those who know the facts, considerable disgust is felt at the shabby manner in which the President lugged him into the suffrage question.

I can tell you something more: General Grant, in answer to a question, said that if he had been in Mr. Johnson's place, he would undoubtedly and unhesitatingly have signed the District of Columbia suffrage bill. But I believe he was not even asked for his advice; but his presence was requested at a particular time with the President, just as last summer Mr. Johnson dragged Grant and Farragut around the country with him, until they left him.—*N. Y. Post, Thursday.*

Two white women, named Eliza Harris and Jane Hutton, were lately found living in a hollow tree in the woods near Louisville. They earned a living by working in the fields, doing washing, &c. They had come from the neighborhood of Atlanta, Ga., to find work in the city, but failing to do so, they had taken the course described above. They have now been comfortably provided for.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1867.

SENATE.

Petitions were presented for the passage of the House Tariff Bill, which, with many other petitions and memorials, were referred to Committees.

A Bill for refunding $3,400 duty on railroad iron to the Winona and St. Peters railroad, was passed.

Mr. FOLAND called up the House Bill, to fix the time for the regular meeting of Congress.

Mr. HENDRICKS thought there was no necessity for such legislation. If it was a party measure, he had nothing to say; but if it was claimed to be required by the interests of the country, he would like to have it explained. He believed the country had got along very well without a continual session heretofore; if it was simply designed to hold the President in check, the country ought to know it. If it was for strictly party purposes, the country ought to know it. He believed the passage of the bill had been determined on in caucus, but he thought the Senator having charge of the bill ought to explain it.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he had only taken charge of the bill at the request of Senators who were absent, and of Members of the House. So far as he knew the reasons that procured the passage of the bill in the House, the principal one was to provide an additional officer for the succession to the Presidency in the event of the death of the President. The bill would give us a permanent Speaker of the House, which we would not have without it. How much political significance there might be in the bill, he did not know. He was not prepared to say that the unfortunate difference between the President and Congress had not contributed to the passage of the bill, though how much, he could not say.

Mr. HENDRICKS offered an amendment to the second section, to add the following words: "Unless there be a recess in such session for more than thirty days, in which case members of the former Congress shall receive mileage." The amendment was disagreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, yeas 26, nays 7.

YEAS.

Anthony, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams.

NAYS.

Buckalew, Hendricks, Johnson, Morton, Patterson, Riddle, Saulsbury.

As passed by the Senate, and sent to the House for concurrence in the amendment, the bill is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, That in addition to regular times of meeting of Congress, there shall be a meeting of the Fortieth Congress of the United States and of each succeeding Congress thereafter, at 12 o'clock M on the 4th day of March, the day on which the term begins for which the Congress is elected, except that when the 4th of March occurs on Sunday, then the meeting shall take place at the same time on the next succeeding day.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no person who was a member of the previous Congress shall receive any compensation as mileage for going to or returning from the additional session provided for by the foregoing section.

Mr. CHANDLER presented resolutions from the Buffalo, Detroit and Toledo boards of trade, recommending the plan proposed to the Secretary of War, through the Engineers' Department, of making a straight canal through the St. Clair Flats, instead of further expenditures of money in dredging the existing channel, and praying Congress to make the necessary appropriations therefor. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WADE called up the bill to amend the organic acts of the Territories of the United States by prohibiting the denial of civil and political rights on account of color, and offered the following substitute:

That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be no denial of the elective franchise in any of the Territories of the United States which are now or may be hereafter organized, to any citizen thereof on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and all acts or parts of acts, either by Congress or the legislative assemblies, of said Territories, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby declared null and void. Adopted as a substitute and passed, yeas 21, nays 9.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the bill to regulate the tenure of office, which the committee recommended to strike out and substitute the following:

SECTION 1. Provided that all present incumbents of civil offices appointed with the advice of the Senate except heads of departments, shall continue to hold office until a successor is appointed in like manner.

Section two empowers the President to suspend any such officer except Judges of the United States Courts, when satisfactorily to him they are proven guilty of misconduct, or crime, or incapable, and to designate a successor until the Senate can act in the case, making it his duty to report such suspension within twenty days after the opening of the session, with his reasons, and allowing removal and substitution upon their approval, but reinstating such officer, should the Senate refuse to concur. The President is authorized to revoke such suspension on becoming satisfied that it was made on insufficient ground.

Section three empowers the President to fill all vacancies by reason of death, resignation, expiration of term, or other legal cause, the occupancy expiring at the end of the following session. If no appointment with the advice of the Senate to fill such vacancy should be made during such session, then the office is to remain in abeyance without salary until such appointment be so made, the duties to be performed by the officer legally entitled to receive it in case of vacancy.

Section four provides that nothing contained herein shall be construed to extend the term of office now limited by law.

After some minor verbal amendments by Mr. EDMUNDS,

Mr. HOWE moved to include Cabinet officers in the previous provisions of the bill. Mr. Howe said that they should be responsible to the people, not to the Executive for the discharge of their duties. In the further course of his remarks he said the people lost all respect for the high office when the President commenced peddling offices.

Mr. FESSENDEN hoped the Senator would not make any invidious allusions to the Executive.

Mr. HOWE denied using the objectionable term, "peddling offices." Messrs. Fessenden, Williams, Johnson and Buckalew spoke against it.

The amendment was lost. Other amendments were proposed and withdrawn, and pending the consideration of the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Hon. PHILLIP JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, appeared for the first time in his seat this session.

On motion of Mr. COOK, of Illinois, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military affairs to inquire into the expediency of giving to commissioned officers and enlisted men who have served in the army and navy in the late war, and who were separated from their commands as prisoners of war, or by being placed on detailed service or special duty, who were disabled by wounds or diseases received or contracted in the line of their duty, full pay and allowances for the full time that they were subjected to the military or naval authority of the United States.

Mr. BOYER, of Pennsylvania, was excused at his own request from further duty on the Committee on Militia.

The bill to pay route and mail agents not less than $900 or more than $1,200 per annum was passed.

Mr. ALLEY reported a bill declaring Clinton bridge, across the Mississippi river at Clinton, Iowa, a post road.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, opposed the bill. The bridge, he said, was an obstruction to the navigation of the Mississippi river by barges and rafts, to prove which he read from a written statement, signed and sworn to by twenty men, captains, pilots and engineers, engaged in the navigation of that river. He had no doubt that the bill was intended to serve the interests of the Northwestern Railroad Company, which he denounced as a mammoth, stupendous and remorseless monopoly.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, asked his colleague (Mr Washburne) if there was any proof that damage had been done by the bridge to steamers or other vessels navigating the river, and whether he could tell how long the bridge had been built.

Mr WASHBURNE replied that such evidence had been produced before the Committee, and that according to his recollection damage had been shown in one case to the extent of $40,000. The bridge, he thought, had been an obstruction to navigation for five or six years.

Mr. DAVIES, of New York, stated that the bridge had been built only in 1864, and that not a single suit had been commenced for injury resulting from it.

Mr. WASHBURNE said one such suit was pending in the District Court of Iowa.

Mr. HOGAN, of Missouri, confirmed the statement.

Mr. ALLEY demanded the previous question on the passage of the bill. The demand was seconded, and then, after further discussion, by Messrs. Alley, of Massachusetts, Woodbury, of Illinois, Farquhar, of Indiana, Schenck, of Ohio, Griswold, Allison, of Iowa, Farnsworth, of Illinois, Price, of Iowa,

The bill was passed by a vote of 101 yeas to 43 nays.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the business on the Speaker's table was taken up and disposed of as follows: The Senate amendment to the bill to fix the times for the regular meetings of Congress, providing that no member of the next preceding Congress, shall receive any compensation or mileage for going to or returning from the place of meeting of the next Congress, was agreed to.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to amend the organic acts of the Territories of Nebraska Colorado, Dacotah, &c., was agreed to under the operation of the previous question, by a vote of 114 yeas to 38 nays. The amendment prohibits the denial of the right of franchise to any citizen on account of race, color or condition of servitude. The title of the bill was changed so as to read "an act to regulate the elective franchise in the Territories of the United States."

The Senate joint resolution appropriating $15,000 to defray the expenses of the joint select Committee on Retrenchment, was passed.

The Senate bill to admit Nebraska as a State was taken up.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, demanded the previous question on its passage, stating that the Committee on Territories, except one member, had unanimously instructed him to do so, but he withdrew the demand temporarily, and considerable discussion ensued, and several motions were made and lost.

Mr. ASHLEY again renewed the previous question, which was met with marks of disapprobation from both sides of the House. The demand was not sustained.

Mr. ROSS, of Illinois, suggested ironically that the best course would be for the House to adjourn, and the Republicans to hold a caucus in the evening, to determine what should be done with the bill. [Laughter.] Mr. ASHLEY moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill, when a motion to adjourn was agreed to.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from the loyal citizens of Arkansas to supercede the present State Government, and for Congress to declare that the twenty-five loyal States are the only States competent to pass judgment upon the Constitutional Amendment. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. WADE, from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably to amend the act organizing the Territory of Idaho.

Mr. LANE introduced a bill to amend an act providing for the enrollment and calling out of militia. Referred.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the Committee on Naval Affairs were requested to inquire into the expediency of closing the Norfolk Navy Yard, and placing the public property there under the charge of the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

The Pension bill was discussed without action, till the expiration of the morning hour.

The bill regulating the tenure of office was taken up. Several amendments were discussed, and two adopted, which were ordered to be printed.

The Tariff bill was reported, and one thousand copies ordered to be printed.

After the executive session, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The regular order of business, the Speaker announced, would be the consideration of bills of a private character.

Mr. DELANO, of Ohio, from the Committee on Claims, reported a lot of private bills, which were laid on the table without reading. A number of other private bills were considered.

Mr. ASHLY reported, from the Committee on Territories, a substitute for the North Carolina reconstruction bill, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, moved to postpone all prior orders, and to take up the bill granting additional compensation to clerks and employees in the civil service. Not agreed to.

Mr. DELANO, of Ohio, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably on a bill for the relief of Joseph Hooper, of Baltimore city. It authorized the Secretary of the Navy to pay the claimant the sum of $16,000 for the loss of the bark General Barry, which the Government had chartered to convey hay and straw from New York to Fortress Monroe, in 1864, and which was captured and destroyed by the rebel steamer Florida. A telegraphic report accompanied the bill.

On Mr. DELANO'S suggestion, the bill was laid over and placed on the private calendar. He also laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, relative to claims presented to the Quartermaster's Department by citizens of Indiana for horses lost during the Morgan raid of 1863. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. DELANO, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the civil calendar, Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, in the chair.

The bills on the private calendar were read in Committee of the Whole, and the consideration of all except six was objected to.

The Committee then rose, and bills were passed for the relief of Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding, Timothy Leydon Johnson, A. Dawson, Edward Blanchard, Henry Rudd, and Norman J. Hill.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the executive, legislation and judicial appropriation bill. The pending question was upon the amendment reducing the appropriation for the purchase and distribution of seeds by the Department of Agriculture, from $60,000 to $45,000. Several other amendments were offered and discussed, but finally the House adjourned without taking any action upon the bill. It will come up for further consideration after morning hour to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, January 12, 1867.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Leave was given to the Committee of Ways and Means to sit during the session of the House.

Mr PAINE introduced a resolution declaring that the American Government ought to protect American industry, but if people are compelled to submit to free trade in products of agriculture, they ought to have at the same time free trade in products of manufactures. Referred to Ways and Means Committee.

After some unimportant business, the bill for the admission of Nebraska came up, but was postponed, on motion of Mr. GARFIELD, in favor of the joint resolution giving the twenty per cent. additional compensation to Government employees in Washington, which passed—93 against 42.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, considered the legislative appropriation bill. The amendment to reduce the appropriation of $80,000 for the purchase of Zedo failed. Without completing the bill the Committee rose, when Mr HILL introduced a bill extending the provisions of the bounty laws to soldiers who died or were disabled while on furlough by leave of a commanding officer, without fault of the soldier.

Mr. CLARK, of Ohio, introduced a bill to declare the effect of certain patents. Referred to the Land Committee.

Mr. UPSON introduced a bill authorizing the payment of the reward offered by the President for the capture of Jefferson Davis. Referred.

Mr. CLARK, of Kansas, introduced a bill to secure the speedy construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, Southern branch, and telegraph line, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes.

The bill for the relief of James M. Bishop, of Quincy, Illinois, passed.

Adjourned.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Changes Made by the Senate Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—The tariff bill reported in the Senate to-day by Mr. Fessenden, from the Senate Finance Committee, is based upon the bill prepared by Mr. Wells, the Commissioner of Revenue, and submitted to the Committee some days ago. In most instances both the classification and rate of Wells's bill have been adopted. The principal alterations are in the articles of wool, salt and iron. Among the alterations are the following:

The Committee bill provides for a tariff on all sugars not above No. 12, Dutch standard, 3c per pound; on all sugars between 12 and 15 3½c per pound; on all above No. 15, 4c; on pimento, 15c per pound.

On spirits manufactured or distilled from grain, &c., $2 50 per gallon; on cordials, liquors, bitters, &c., $2 40 per gallon; brandies are excepted from the proviso that liquors imported in bottles shall be charged an additional duty of 3c each.

On cigars, cigarettes and cheroots of all kinds, $2 00 per pound.

Cotton and cotton manufactures are generally the same as in Wells's bill, except that on cotton webbing, tapes, galloons, &c., the duty is 60 per cent, *ad valorem*

In regard to wool and woolen manufactures, the committee have adopted Wells's classification, and generally the rate of the House bill, manufactures of hair being inserted with the class of Alpaca goats. The principal changes are on unwashed wool of first class, valued at 42 cents per pound, exclusive of foreign port charges, 10 cents per pound and 10 per cent. *ad valorem* additional. On all hair of the Alpaca goat, camel, &c., of less value than 32 cents per pound, 10 cents per pound and 10 per cent, *ad valorem*, and when over 32 cents per pound in value, 12 cents per pound.

On wools of the third class, the word "unwashed" is omitted; when 12 cents or less in value, exclusive of port charges, 3 cents per pound; when more than 12 cents in value, 6 cents.

The specific duty on wools of the first class imported washed shall be twice the amount, and when scoured three times the amount required upon it when unwashed. Upon sheep skins, and goat skins, &c., 30 per centum *ad valorem*; and upon woolen rags, shoddy, &c., 12 cents per lb. On woolen cloths, &c., 45 cents per lb and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. On blankets and woolen and worsted yarns, &c., not exceeding 40 cents per lb in value, 25 cents per lb; and above 40 and not exceeding 60 cents in value, 50 cents per lb, with an additional 30 per centum *ad valorem* in each case. On bunting, 20 cents per square yard and 30 per centum *ad valorem*. On women's and children's dress goods, value not exceeding 20 cents per square yard, 6 cents per square yard and 35 per centum *ad valorem*; and valued above 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard and 35 per centum *ad valorem*; and on all such goods weighing over 4 ounces per square yard, 50 cents per pound and 35 per centum *ad valorem*. On hosiery, 40 cents per pound and 30 per centum *ad valorem*. On hats and caps of wool, ready made clothing, &c., 50 cents per pound. On flax, unmanufactured, $15 per ton. On Russia, Manilla, Italian, &c., hemps, unmanufactured, $25 per ton. On all brown or bleached linens, &c., 3 cents per square yard and 20 per centum *ad valorem*.

On hides, skins, and leather, the changes are on raw goat, deer and calf skins in the hair, raw sheep skins or pelts without wool, and in skivers and roots picked or salted, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; on skivers, tanned, colored or finished, 35 per centum *ad valorem*

In regard to coal, the rates of Wells's bill are retained, on cannel coal and all bituminous coal coming from any place thirty degrees of longitude east of Washington, $1 50 per ton; on bituminous coal coming from any place more than thirty degrees east of Washington, 50 cents per ton; on anthracite and all other coal not otherwise provided for, $1 50 per ton; on coke and jump coal, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*; on asphaltum, aiberlite, &c., 50 cents per ton.

The Committee add the section of the House bill which provides that from the 1st day of April next, there shall be allowed on the following articles when exported, a drawback equal to the duty paid on imported material used in the manufacture thereof, less 5 per cent. in the amount of such drawback, which shall be retained for the use of the United States, and such drawback shall be ascertained in accordance with regulations to be prescribed.

Another section provides that all goods in bond or goods in warehouses, whose duty is not paid after this law takes effect, shall pay at the rate of duty imposed by this act.

MILITARY HISTORY OF THE STATE.

REPORT OF PROGRESS.

Prof. Samuel P. Bates, appointed by Governor Curtin to prepare a military history of the organization of Pennsylvania volunteers and militia, has prepared a report to be submitted to the Legislature, in which he recites the material required for the work, as well as the plan and form of the same and the order of publication. With reference to the material for the history of regiments, he says:

In the preparation of regimental histories, much reliance must necessarily be placed on the memoranda of facts furnished by the surviving officers. To facilitate the collection of this material, it is proposed to prepare and publish a carefully considered account of some one regiment, which may serve as a model of the form, and as an illustration of the kind and extent of information needed. To obviate the difficulty, which might arise from lack of interest in the work, or delay in responding, a series of questions will be prepared to accompany the call for information, calculated to elicit the material facts needed, with suitable blanks for the answers.

A large proportion of the muster-out rolls of the regiments, deposited in the office of the Adjutant General of the State, are tolerably complete. The material facts needed for the History can be obtained from these; though it will be necessary to consult other records for their verification.

Judging by the time consumed in the preparation of the company roll, intended as a guide in the printing of blanks, and as copy for a specimen page, it is estimated that it will require at least three day's labor to tabularize, and copy the roll of a single company, and make the alphabetical index required. It will, therefore, require the labor of a clerk for five weeks to prepare the rolls of a single regiment, and to prepare the rolls of ten regiments may be set down as a fair estimate for a year's labor. There are on the records, in the office of the Adjutant General, two hundred and fifteen regimental organizations.

From this estimate, an intelligent idea can be formed of the clerical labor to be performed. Some of the rolls in the Adjutant General's office are defective, and those of some regiments were never deposited there. Copies of these must be obtained from the records of the War Department at Washington.

In view of these facts, it is recommended that provision be made for the appointment of six clerks, and a messenger as at present.

Referring to the roll of honor, he says: Pennsylvania soldiers, who fell victims of the rebellion, are numbered by thousands. They lie scattered on nearly all the battle fields of the war. They sleep in the crowded graves around the wretched prison-pens where they suffered, lingered and died. They fought, they endured, they perished in humble obedience to their country's call.

When can their glory fade?

It is but just to the memory of these brave men, that a careful record of the circumstances attending their death, and the place of their burial, should be set in an enduring memorial. The recently published records of the General Government disclose the name, number of grave, rank, regiment, company and date of death, of all those in the national armies who died, and are now buried in the national cemeteries. From these pamphlets, the names of Pennsylvania soldiers can be collated and arranged, and with such other information as can be obtained, a record reasonably satisfactory can be made.

Justice to the living, as well as to the dead, who had a part in this great warfare, demands that this whole work should be faithfully done. From the little experience thus far had, it is clearly seen, that to execute the task with fidelity, according to the plan here submitted, will require careful investigation and unclouded judgment. In view of the vast strain to which the resources of the State have been subjected, and the heart throbbings and heart breakings which her people have endured, it cannot be permitted that any part of the work should be carelessly or imperfectly done. The yearnings of father, mother, sister, brother, towards the absent one in the field, and the prayers and tears amidst which he was remembered while on the march, in the bivouac, and in the battle, are the most sacred fruits of these dread years of war. The gleaner in such a harvest should tread reverently and gather devotedly.

The wisdom of the Legislature, in providing for the publication of such a work is clearly manifest. The record of the thoughts and deeds of a people forms the only enduring monument of their glory. The retreat of the ten thousand, and the heroism of the three hundred who bled at Thermopylæ, are fresh in Grecian story. The soldiers of Pennsylvania were everywhere valiant and brave, and the alacrity with which they sprang to arms upon the first cry of danger, forms one of the brightest pages in her history. The State but secures and perpetuates her own renown, when she repeats and places in enduring form a simple record of the heroism of her sons. The survivors of the conflict will revert to it with pride in trembling age, and their children and their children's children, to the latest generations, will proclaim with exultation, "an ancestor, whose name I bear, was with Grant at Vicksburg, with Thomas at Chattanooga, or he followed Sherman in his march to the sea, or fought with Meade on the immortal field of Gettysburg."

—Mrs. P. A. Hanaford, a well known writer, is a duly accredited minister of the Universalist denomination, and is supplying the pulpit at Hingham, Mass.

"GO IT ALONE."

There's a game much in fashion I think it's called Euchre,
Though I've never played it for pleasure or lucre.
In which when the cards are in certain conditions,
The players appear to have changed their positions—
And one of them cries in a confident tone—
"I think I might venture to go it alone!"

While watching the game, 'tis a whim of the bard's,
A moral to draw from the skirmish in cards,
And to fancy he finds in the trivial strife,
Some excellent hints for the battle of Life,
Where, whether the prize be a ribbon or throne,
The winner is he who can "go it alone!"

When great Galileo proclaimed that the world
In a regular orbit was ceaselessly whirled,
And got—not a convert for all of his pains,
But only derision, and prison and chains—
"It moves, for all that," was his answering tone,
For he knew, like the earth, he could "go it alone!"

When Kepler, with intellect piercing afar,
Discovered the laws of each planet and star;
And doctors, who ought to have lauded his name,
Derided his learning and blackened his fame;
"I can wait," he replied, "till the truth you shall own;"
For he felt in his heart he could "go it alone!"

Alas for the player who idly depends,
In the struggle of life, upon kindred and friends!
Whatever the value of blessings like these,
They can never atone for inglorious ease;
Nor comfort the coward who finds with a groan,
That his crutches have left him to "go it alone!"

There is something, no doubt, in the hand you may hold;
Health, family, culture, wit, beauty and gold,
The fortunate owner may fairly regard,
As each in its way a most excellent card—
Yet the game may be lost with all these for your own,
Unless you've the courage to "go it alone!"

In battle or business, whatever the game,
In law or in love, it is ever the same;
In the struggle for power or scramble for pelf,
Let this be your motto: "Rely on yourself!"
For whether the prize be a ribbon or throne,
The victor is he who can "go it alone!"

JOHN G. SAXE.

A LUDICROUS incident added zest to the amusement enjoyed by skaters at the Park in Philadelphia on Thursday. A gentleman, accompanied by two ladies, came to the park, and after adjusting the ladies' and his own skates, with one on each arm proceeded to perambulate the smooth surface. He had visited almost every portion of the park, and no doubt being tired, stopped to have a chat with the friends accompanying him. He had not remained standing long before a lady was observed approaching the trio. Having reached them, she immediately caught the gentleman by the coat collar and led him off to the platform, and there bid him stay until she returned. She then started after the ladies, who, not understanding what it all meant, were very much frightened. As they saw the lady coming towards them in a menacing manner, they immediately left the vicinity of the spot, and started off as fast as they were able. One of them being rather verdant in the skating line, tumbled down several times, but having the advantage of being on skates, kept out of the reach of her pursuer. The chase continued for some time, much to the amusement of the spectators, but was finally given up, and the lady returned to where the captured man stood, took him by the arm and marched him out of the inclosure. It turned out, on inquiry, that the gentleman was the lady's husband; and she, not relishing the idea of his "skating with other women," was determined to spoil his afternoon's sport.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The London *Times*, of the 28th, in its city article says: The Anglo American Telegraph Company have announced that the net profits of the Company having exceeded the rate of 25 per cent. per annum from the date of opening the cable for public traffic on the 28th of July last, it has been resolved to distribute to the shareholders early in February a "dividend on account," equal to 10 per cent. on their shares, leaving the remaining 15 per cent. to be disposed of at the annual meeting to be held in July or August next.

THE Department of Agriculture is making efforts to collect specimens from every department of nature for the purpose of enlarging the already rare cabinet of curiosities deposited in its Museum. Samples of fine wool from the various breeds of sheep, skins of birds and animals, as well as specimens of destructive insects, grain and cereals are particularly solicited.

Duff's College, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We again recommend all of our readers who desire a thorough and reliable business education to send for the new Quarto Circular of this Institution just published for 1867. An examination of it will enable all to judge of the superior advantages offered by this long established Institution, it being conducted by an experienced merchant. It also contains an animated engraving of W. H. Duff's Business and Ornamental Writing conveying an accurate *fac simile* of his beautiful style of writing. Mailed free by P. Duff & Son, Pittsburgh.

Cod Liver Oil.

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.
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HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.
It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever
IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.
It will keep the Hair from falling out.
It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.
It is a splendid hair dressing.
No person, old or young, should fail to use it.
IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.
☞ Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other.
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists. se4 s m-TC&W

WANTED—$25 BARTLETT SEWING Machine. Best cheap Licensed Machine in the United States. Agents wanted everywhere. Pay $50 to $200 per month. Enclose stamp and address PAGE BROTHERS, General Agents, 614 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, and 231 Summit St., Toledo Ohio. 1md,2m*

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE GREENSBURG AND PITTSBURGH TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY from January 1st, 1866, to January 1st, 1867.

Cost of making Road, including Toll houses and Gates as per former report:		
Amount of Toll received since last Annual Report from John McGuire, Collector at Gate No. 1	$6,250 00	
Amount of Toll received since last Annual Report from Robt. Baxter, Collector at Gate No. 2	1,540 65	
Amount of Toll received since last Annual Report from John Howell, Collector at Gate No. 3	519 00	
Amount of Toll received since last Annual Report from Cath. Berry, Collector at Gate No. 4	221 50	
Amount of Toll received since last Annual Report from Rose Dunlap, Collector at Gate No. 5	163 00	$8,685 15
Balance due Treasury since last Report		$1,670 44
Paid for Improvements and Repairs as follows:		
Section No. 1, Roddy Patterson, Superintendent	$3,654 00	
Section No. 2, John R. Negley, Superintendent	428 42	
Section No. 3, Thos. McMasters, Superintendent	60 89	
Section No. 4, Hamilton Larimer, Superintendent	25 67	
Section No. 5, W. F. Irwin, Superintendent	30 88	$4,197 86
Paid Salaries as follows:		
To Rody Patterson, Manager and Superintendent	$100 00	
To John R. Negley, Manager and Superintendent	100 00	
To Hamilton Larimer, Manager, Superintendent and Secretary	125 00	
To Wm. F. Irwin, Manager and Superintendent	100 00	
To Thos. McMasters, Manager and Superintendent	150 00	
To Daniel Negley, Treasurer	100 00	
To Bruce Negley, Solicitor	75 00	
To J. C. McCormick, Auditor	10 00	
To Wm. B. McCrea, "	10 00	
To John McGune, Gatekeeper	500 00	
To Robert Baxter, "	300 00	
To John Howell, "	200 00	
To Cath. Berry, "	100 00	
To Rose Dunlap, "	100 00	2,011 89
To Balance in Treasury		804 96
		$8,685 15

Done at East Liberty this 8th day of January, 1867.

JOHN C. McCORMICK,
W. B. McCREA,
Auditors.

[Greensburg Herald please copy]

F. SELLERS & CO.,
PORK PACKERS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Lard Oil.

NEW BACON, BEEF AND TONGUES—Will be ready for delivery on Monday, 24th inst.,
Choice Sugar Cured Hams;
Do do do Beef;
Do do do Beef Tongues;
Do do do Breakfast Bacon;
Plain Cured Bacon Shoulders;
Do do do Sides;
At reduced prices and of excellent quality. From this date we shall be regularly supplied with all articles in the Provision trade.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEMS.

The proportion of thread used in making the various stitches is as follows:
Lock Stitch 1 8-10ths, Double Chain Stitch 2 5-10ths.
Problem 1. If a Lock Stitch Machine (Wheeler & Wilson) uses 10 cents worth of thread and silk in a day, how much would it use in a year of 300 working days? Answer $30.
Prob. 2. How much would a Chain Stitch machine (Willcox & Gibbs) use in doing the same amount of sewing? Ans. $54 worth.
Prob. 3. How much would a double chain stitch machine (Grover & Baker) use in doing the same amount of sewing? Ans. $75 worth.
Prob. 4. There will be ultimately at least a million of sewing machines used in the country: At the above rate what value of thread and silk would be used annually if all of one kind were used? Ans. Lock stitch $30,000,000. Chain stitch $51,000,000, Double Chain Stitch $75,000,000.
Prob. 5 What value of thread would be wasted by the Chain Stitch? Ans. $24,000,000.
Prob. 6. What value would be wasted by the Double Chain Stitch? Ans. $45,000,000.
Prob. 7. If there be $6,000,000 families in the United States, how much would it cost to send each a weekly newspaper at $1 50? Ans. $9,000,000.
Prob. 8. How much to send a monthly magazine at $2 00? $12,000,000
Prob. 9. How much would remain of the $45,000,000 of waste for missionary, educational and charitable purposes? Ans. $24,000,000.
Is it wicked to waste things? Yes.
Then what sewing machine should be used? Ans. WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE.
Where can the machines be purchased? Ans. At SUMNER & CO'S, No. 27 Fifth street.

WOOLEN DRUGGETS
AND
CRUMB CLOTHS.

We have just opened a splendid stock of
English Woolen Druggets,
2¼, 3, 3½ and 3¾ YARDS WIDE, AND
BORDERED CRUMB CLOTHS,
2¼ by 3 yards, 3 by 3½ yards, 3 by 4 yards, and 3½ by 4 yards, which we offer at
VERY LOW PRICES.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 FIFTH STREET,
Next House to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.
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WM. B. SCAIFE,
No. 119 and 121 FIRST ST.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OIL WELL TUBING,
GENUINE
LAP WELD GAS PIPE.
CASING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS,
GAS TONGS, cheap for Wholesale trade.
SHEET IRON LINING FOR CAVING WELLS, &c.
Everything needed in
PUMPING OIL WELLS,
SHEET AND PLATE IRON WORK.
Iron Tanks, for Storing Oil,
Saltpans, Gasometers, &c.
COPPER PIPES, LIFE BOATS,
BLACKSMITH WORK,
BUILDINGS WARMED BY FURNACES.
REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS,
HAIR FELT, for covering Steam Pipes and Boilers,
Those in want of the BEST GOODS AND WORK are invited to give us a call. oc10-M.Th&S*

STOVES, GRATES AND RANGES.
BISSELL & CO.,
No. 235 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,
FOR COAL,
AND
BLACK OAK,
FOR WOOD.
Fine and Common Enameled GRATE FRONTS, SUMMER FRONTS and FENDERS, and
BISSELL & CO'S. CELEBRATED
Double Oven Cooking Range,
Made expressly for Bituminous Coal, which for Beauty, Economy, Cleanliness and Utility stands unsurpassed, being the best Range for its cost ever offered in this market.
ALSO, MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
LAUNDRY STOVES,
WASH HOUSE FURNACES,
TEA KETTLES, JAMB GRATES,
HAM BOILERS,
WAFFLE IRONS, &c., &c.
Please give us a call or send for our Circular.
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THE
GROVER & BAKER
SEWING MACHINE
IS THE BEST FOR
FAMILY
AND
Manufacturing Purposes.
A. F. CHATONEY,
General Agent,
NO. 18 FIFTH STREET,
no17-1y* PITTSBURGH, PA.

LIGHT! LIGHT!
EQUAL TO GAS.
WETHERILL & SLOAN'S
PATENT
Gas Condensing Burners,
Can be used on any Lamp and Dispense entirely with Chimneys. The flame produced by these Burners spreads out similar to that of Gas. The construction is such that the smoke is confined in a Gas Condensing Chamber, and is wholly converted into flame. The burner does not depend directly upon the wick for its light, but burns the smoke which is produced therefrom, and BURNS LESS OIL THAN CHIMNEY LAMPS, and produces a more brilliant light than any other burner in the market.
STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS
FOR SALE.
Having purchased the right of disposing of the above Burners in Allegheny county, parties wishing to examine or purchase can be accommodated by calling at my office, 134 WATER STREET, above Smithfield, Pittsburgh.
JAMES BLACKMORE.
☞ CANVASSERS WANTED. no14-nm*

BLANDY'S PATENT,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

BLANDYS' PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES from 4 to 50 Horse Power—each Engine in one piece—simplest possible construction—no brick or masonry in setting—burn any kind of fuel—transportable on any stout wagon—adapted to all purposes where a cheap, durable and efficient power is wanted.
BLANDYS'
Portable Steam Saw Mills,
The most popular and successful in the world—strictly portable—no brick or masonry in setting—transported on stout wagons—WARRANTED to cut from *six to ten thousand feet per day.* Mills have been in operation ten years and still almost as good as new.
Blandy's Portable Engines and Saw Mills are in operation in every State of the Union, and in almost every country in the world. They are easily transported as freight upon cars or boats.
In writing to us give your name, Postoffice, County and State, distinctly, and please state in what paper you saw this notice.
For illustrated circulars, with descriptions, prices and reports of operators, address the manufacturers,
H. & F. BLANDY,
Blandys' Steam Engine Works,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO,
Or Blandys' Portable Engine Works,
no17-ym* NEWARK, OHIO.

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RURAL AMERICAN.
The best Paper for Farmers, Gardeners, Fruit Growers, &c., in this country, published at Utica, N. Y., for $1 50 a year, and every subscriber receives the worth of his money in *gratuities* of choice Grape Vines, Strawberry Plants, &c., the best in existence, and splendid Steel Plate Engravings worth $2 00 each. Send for samples, with full details. No charges. Club Agents wanted in every town. Address
T. B. MINER,
Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y.,
Where my Editorial Office and Farm are located.
4*

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his property in the Borough of Emlenton, Venango county, consisting of one
First Class Hotel,
With WAREHOUSE attached to it, situated at the Allegheny Wharf, at the end of the Bridge, and very convenient to where the Railroad Depot is located. One of the best new BARNS in the country, well calculated for the Tavern purposes and Livery Stable. Also, one
NEW BREWERY,
With all the apparatus—only a few months in use—all in complete order, and an abundance of water, with Hydrant to protect the building from fire.
This property will be sold in part or the whole, and on reasonable terms. This property is well worthy of any person or persons to take notice of. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.
no24-ym* S. KREIS.

CHARCOAL.
Wanted to contract for the delivery of from
75,000 TO 100,000 BUSH. CHARCOAL,
during the coming season—delivery to commence 1st to 15th April next. Apply to or address
MOORHEAD & CO.,
4* 99 Water street.

NOTICE—I HAVE BEEN DULY appointed Administrator, &c., of Louis A. Disrael, late of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., dec'd. All persons having claims against said decedent, will make them known to me without delay, and all indebted will pay to me, JOHN B. SANDERSON,
6* No. 28 Esplanade st., Allegheny city, Pa.